THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

French, German, and English Opinion of the Spanish Revolution—General Continental News.

By an arrival at New York last evening, we have European advices to the 7th inst.

SPAIN.

French Opinion of the Intentions of the Revolutionists.

From the Gazette de France, of Paris, Oct. 6.

The Spanish revolution hardly sprang into existence yesterday, and already it experiences a want of vitality—a kind of inability to live. Like all our modern revolutions, it exhausts itself in shouts and manifestations. It fancies it has deserved well of the country and saved the situation when it has rendered itself breathless with uttering declamatory speeches, when it has strained its lungs in confused clamors; when it has put itself in a perspiration with promenades and processions which it calls patriotic. According to the news which arrives from the other side of the Pyrenees, Spain is about to parody, especially at Madrid, the French Revolution of 1848. They have the same evolutions of parade, the same empty but resounding harangues, the same marchings and addresses. As at Paris, after February, everybody gets up one, especially those who have nothing to do with the affair. We hear that the Frenchmen resident here have sent one, the English another, the Italians and Germans, if there are any at Madrid, will soon follow the example, and if there are none one will be invented, for the manufacture of addresses forms an essential part of a revolutionary programme, and these are sacred things. These patriotic parades, however, have their utility, and probably the chiefs of the revolution do not join in them or encourage them without serious motives. They amuse the people and prevent them from seeing the dangers of a situation which there is an interest in concealing. While reviews are being held, adhesions sent in, and banners displayed, there is no agitation, but parties dissimulate; this forced inaction is a mask caused by the distrust the chiefs of the movement entertain of each other, and the secret dissents which exist among them. These heads of the revolution speak too often, in fact, of their union, of the sincerity of their common aspirations, of their resolution to maintain this accord, for their reiterated but always vague declarations not to be suspected. If they were as perfectly agreed, as they pretend they would not be so reserved, so mysteriously discreet; they would tell the Spanish people what is the government they advise. They remain quiet, they dissimulate, because they know that each of them has in his pocket his remedy for the difficulty different from that which his companion in adventure would wish to administer, and each of them watches the moment when he can get his own swallowed. The solution which Serrano would wish to prevail is evidently different from that which Admiral Topete would prefer, and that of the latter certainly does not agree with that of Prim, without counting others which the radical republicans wish to impose on the nation—they who have joined the train of the generals in the great revolutionary enterprise and who are now going to endeavor to take the lead.

German Opinion of the Result.

Berlin (Sept. 28) Corres. of Independance Belge.

The accounts from Spain are generally considered as of a nature to effect a diversion in the current of warlike apprehensions created and kept up by the language of certain French journals. There was nothing really serious in those fears. No one acquainted with the situation of affairs at Berlin or at Paris could have believed seriously in the possibility of a war between Germany and France. The reasons for such an opinion have been too frequently explained in these columns for there to be any necessity for repeating them. Thus the chances of peace or war cannot be subordinated to those of the Spanish insurrection. Even were that revolution vanquished, or did it not triumph for a long time hence, the general peace would not be more compromised than it was before the rising of the Spanish fleet at Cadiz. In the same order of ideas the assertion may be made that if the revolution, which is victorious throughout Spain, should succeed in obtaining its recognition in France, the latter, for more than one motive, would not think of marching her battalions on to the Rhine. The fact is that peace in the centre of Europe is based on too solid a foundation to permit of the predominance of what our good neighbors the French call the war party. The diversion referred to has therefore only taken place for the Paris journals, which, for some motive or other, prophesied a conflict they were the last to believe imminent. The effect of their insensate declarations was nevertheless to maintain a certain uneasiness, to disturb credulous minds and to paralyze business. Thanks to the events in Spain, the journals of which I have spoken have seen the public attention turned elsewhere, and have thought advisable, which was a real advantage, to leave in peace the Treaty of Prague, the speeches of the Baden Ministers and the rest. The pessimist rhetoricians of Paris have changed their theme, that is all. We are now delivered, for some time at least, from their fastidious dissertations on Prussian ambition and the liberticidal projects of Count Bismark. No one, in truth, will think of complaining. No reflecting man, I repeat, could have any fear of war. There had only been, if we may so say, a superstition maintained by interested parties. War had, and no doubt will continue to have, fatalist believers, with whom discussion was something difficult, and hypocrites who pretended to believe. Among these latter must be placed in the first rank the dispossessed German princes. They also are consternated by the affairs of Spain; and, probably, if the Elector of Hesse had been warned in time of the explosion which menaced the throne of Queen Isabella he would have still kept in his portfolio that magnificent memorandum he has just addressed to the European courts, which are no doubt astonished at his posthumous and ridiculous protest.

English Opinion on Spanish Affairs.

From the London Times, Oct. 6.

The Spanish insurrection has ended and the Spanish revolution has begun. The signs of the rising, it is now clear, had been read aright by Queen Isabella and her Ministers. From the first there was but little hope for them, and that little quickly vanished. The success of the revolt, indeed, has been decisive in its very circumstances. It was not an affair of surprise, like the French Revolution of 1848. It was not a mere tumultuous rush, like Garibaldi's invasion of Naples. The movement was comparatively gradual, and the impulse for a moment or two was actually suspended. * * * We cordially wish the constituent legislators good speed in their work, but the hardest part of that work is undoubtedly still before them. It will be all the harder from certain peculiarities of the case. There are reasons why the expedient of a regency, otherwise so obvious, should be rejected at once; and, indeed, looking back to the various events of the last generation, we can well understand why the insurgent generals should have pronounced comprehensively against the whole House of Bourbon. But if an assembly is elected by universal suffrage under such circumstances as the present, and in a country like Spain, it will be a body on whose decisions it will be impossible to calculate. The hope of the nation now rests on the wisest and wariest of those leaders by whom this revolution has been accomplished. If their plans are well devised, judiciously proposed, and patriotically supported, the insurrection may open a new era of greatness for Spain; in the opposite event, the last state of that noble country may be even worse than the first.

From the London Standard, Oct. 6.

* * * In this difficulty it is not improbable that the Spaniards will go abroad to look for a successor to their throne, thus imitating the example of Sweden, of Belgium, and of Greece in modern times. This is, perhaps, the least hazardous step they could take in their present emergency. It is premature, however, to speculate on what the Constituent Assembly may do after it has assumed its functions. We can only trust that it will reflect the same spirit of order and moderation which now actuates the Spanish revolution, and that it will give no excuse for any power to interfere with what is purely a matter of domestic concern, in which the Spanish people only have a right to have a voice.

ENGLAND.

Disraeli's Election Address.

The London *Times* of the 5th instant, speaking of Mr. Disraeli's election address, says:—

He boasts that he has found the class of electors that cannot be enlarged without losing the power of definition altogether. He boasts that to these he has entrusted the institutions, establishments, interests, principles, and conscience of this great empire. In that boasted commission is necessarily included the property held by the State for the Church in Ireland, and in its disposal Roman Catholics count for 5,000,000 head of electors. The work, be it sacreligious or not, is already done. These consecrated properties are already in the charge of the constituency augmented beyond precedent by Mr. Disraeli himself. Not half that constituency is interested in the present appropriation. They will do what they please in the matter, and who will venture to gainsay them? He will be a very bold historian, as well as a very desperate politician, who will charge the five million Catholics with sacrilege for reclaiming the Church property from its present hands. They have a conscience, but it speaks very differently from the utterance before us.

GENERAL CONTINENTAL NEWS.

—Correspondence from Constantinople states that the quantity of gold recently discovered in the bed of the river Ingure, near to Koutais, is equal in proportion to the yield in California.

—The station of the Midland Railway in London has perhaps the largest roof in existence, the dimensions being 700 feet long by 25 feet wide, in one single span.

—The Paris *Charivari* suggests the adoption of the velocipede for artillery purposes, and gives an excellent sketch of a company of artillerymen manoeuvring before the enemy. Although but a caricature, it is far from being an improbability.

—The revolution in Spain has rejoiced the hearts of one family at least, namely, that of the political editor of the *Democracia*, of Madrid, who has been released from prison. His sentences amounted to one hundred and two years of imprisonment.

—According to the *Gaulois* of Paris the French Minister of War has recently passed an order for 10,000,000 sheets of paper for the manufacture of cartridges, the entire quantity to be delivered within five weeks. Another indication of peace added to the list.

—The Minister of Agriculture at Florence recommends the cultivation of the *Eucalyptus globosus*, one of the wonders of Australian vegetation, in all marshy lands or those infested by malaria. The aromatic odor that it creates is most beneficial, especially in unhealthy localities.

—The death is announced in Belgium of Baron Pons de Vidil, who was accused some years ago of attempting to murder his son near London, for the purpose of obtaining the fortune which he was about to inherit. He struck the youth a severe blow on the head with a loaded cane, and for some time his life was in danger. The punishment he suffered for this crime was one year's imprisonment with hard labor.

—The Berlin *Military Gazette* announces that a fort has been built at the entrance to Kiel Harbor, which, together with the fortifications now existing, render it impossible for an enemy's fleet to approach the town. The fort is armed with twelve rifled 52-pounders from Krupp's gun factory. The *Gazette* adds that a monster cannon—a 370-pounder—has also been manufactured by Krupp for the protection of the coast. The inner barrel of this gun is made of a single steel casting of 340 cwt., and is strengthened by three massive steel rings weighing 600 cwt. The total weight of the gun is 1000 cwt. The gun carriage is also of steel, and weighs 300 cwt. The solid shot are of steel, and weigh 1000 lbs. each; the shells weigh 1181 lbs.

DEMOCRACY.

Southern Opinion of the Attempt to Withdraw Seymour.

—The Richmond *Despatch* says:—"We conjecture that there will be now no very vigorous fight over the Presidential election. The defeated party will hardly continue the contest. It is clearly without hope. That the canvass has been most wretchedly mismanaged is indisputable. The nomination made by the Democrats was the worst they could have made out of the list of leading aspirants they had before them. There were two alternatives before the New York Convention, viz.: to nominate a man with a view to his election, or to nominate one wholly upon principle. Chase would have done for the first; Pendleton or Hendricks for the second. But the Convention avoided both, and nominated a friend of Chase, who had not (Chase's) power, and who yet wanted the boldness and stamina to maintain the principles avowed by the Convention; therefore, there has been a fall between two stools."

—The *Whig* also considers the result as foreshadowing quite distinctly the result of the Presidential election, and views it as another triumph of the sword, but don't care. It says:—"In view of the mischiefs which have been engendered by violated faith, by war, and by the wide-spread dishonesty which pervades the public service, it is very doubtful if any other government be practicable in this demoralized land but a vigorous and impartial despotism. If the choice of the despotism be left to us, for many reasons we should prefer that of one to that of a mob."

—The *Inquirer* says:—"The returns from the election in the North last Tuesday indicate the triumph of 'the party of the war.' If the accounts already received shall be verified, it will be clear that the contest has been strictly a sectional one—the North against the South. In such a case, we have never permitted ourselves to suppose that the result could be otherwise than a victory of the section in which the contest took place."

—The Norfolk *Day Book* says:—"It may be considered as settling the Presidential election in favor of the Republican candidates. We may not all like it, but the radicals have given us 'the best they had in their shop.'"

—The Baltimore *Gazette* taketh consolation thus:—We are bound to deal frankly with this matter, and to say that, in our judgment, the States which have just endorsed the policy of the radical party will in November give heavy majorities for General Grant. It is with deep regret and sadness that we record these convictions. To the people of Maryland, outside of the office-seekers and pothouse politicians, the decision of the Northern States amounts to nothing. We enjoy at present the rights and liberties bequeathed us by our fathers. But for our oppressed brethren of the South we feel the keenest sympathy, and as the late elections in the North seem to evidence a determination to consign them for years to come to the despotism under which they now languish, we must look this possible fact in the face.

—The New York *Sun* says:—Seymour is a good man; a good man to live at Utica; a good authority on watermelons; he has a large stock of copper on hand, and might go into the copper trade. He is a good candidate to withdraw. He said when he accepted that he could not accept with honor. As for Blair—we don't think it is a good season for Blairs; they seem to be troubled with the blight. To give them their due, however, it must be admitted that they don't hurt a party much if they don't belong to it.

What Chief Justice Chase Says.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, Oct. 17.

There have been strong evidences in this city and elsewhere within the past twenty-four hours that the nomination of Mr. Chase, as the opponent of the radical policy and candidate, would be acceptable to the great mass of the Democratic party. To overlook this fact would be to ignore an excitement and an interest such as we have seldom seen manifested in any contemplated or accomplished event in the politics of this country.

That a very large majority of the people of Ohio, Indiana, and Pennsylvania do not approve the destructive theories of the radical party, we have convincing proof; but toe elections on last Tuesday seem to forbid the hope that that majority can be concentrated in favor of Seymour and Blair as our national candidates. We sincerely wish such were not the case, for we have every confidence that, under the administration of the distinguished statesman and patriot who heads our ticket, the country would soon be restored to a condition of prosperity. But it is the part of wisdom, as it is the part of manhood, to look events squarely in the face, and recognize as accomplished what cannot be averted.

Meantime, the news we receive as we close this short article is not calculated to strengthen the belief that any important results will come from the efforts to change the Democratic Presidential candidates. We have authority for the assertion that a distinguished highly esteemed citizen of Cincinnati yesterday telegraphed to the Chief Justice, urging him to accept the nomination, if tendered to him; and that the Chief Justice replied, substantially, that he would consent to run as an independent candidate if Seymour and Blair were withdrawn. We also learn that the National Executive Committee have refused to withdraw the Democratic nominees upon these conditions.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Vote of the State According to the Latest Returns.

The following is the vote of Pennsylvania on Tuesday, according to the latest returns and estimates, those thus marked (*) being unofficial:—

	Majorities.		Judge Sup. Court.	
	1868		1867	
COUNTIES.	Hartranft, Rep.	Boyle, Dem.	Williams, Rep.	Sharswood, Dem.
Adams	.....	343	2457	2829
Allegheny	8957	.....	16343	9694
Armstrong	527	.....	3235	2634
Beaver	862	.....	2818	2278
Bedford	.....	294	2305	2644
Berks	.....	6508	6117	11912
Blair	538	.....	3113	2590
Bradford	3863	.....	5846	4638
Bucks	.....	857	6224	6910
Butler	*450	.....	2939	2662
Cambria	.....	738	2068	3020
Cameron	103	.....	358	300
Carbon	.....	643	1687	2124
Centre	.....	379	2790	3473
Chester	2200	.....	7751	5853
Clarion	.....	1048	1410	2603
Clearfield	.....	1150	1477	2740
Clinton	.....	773	1602	2228
Columbia	.....	1981	1696	3453
Crawford	1636	.....	5400	4018
Cumberland	.....	632	3451	4231
Dauphin	1655	.....	5247	3847
Delaware	1252	.....	3207	2148
Elk	.....	545	286	751
Erie	3171	.....	5504	3428
Fayette	.....	1018	3184	3859
Forest	4	.....	289	319
Franklin	43	.....	3773	3902
Fulton	.....	330	709	1019
Greene	.....	1652	1343	2753
Huntingdon	999	.....	3069	2258
Indiana	2552	.....	3608	1857
Jefferson	18	.....	1806	1851
Juniata	.....	405	1368	1695
Lancaster	6812	.....	12799	7475
Lawrence	1975	.....	2833	1281
Lebanon	1407	.....	3625	2501
Lehigh	.....	1572	3514	5141
Luzerne	.....	3428	7985	10404
Lycoming	.....	351	3604	4357
McKean	174	.....	705	545
Mercer	616	.....	3935	3414
Mifflin	30	.....	1565	1769
Monroe	.....	2054	543	2359
Montgomery	.....	964	6586	7683
Montour	.....	476	1006	1383
Northampton	.....	3249	3027	5979
Northumberland	.....	453	3023	3469
Perry	44	.....	2427	2292
Philadelphia	.....	175	49,587	52075
Pike	.....	*700	245	901
Potter	800	.....	1134	481
Schuylkill	.....	1346	7256	8380
Snyder	522	.....	1690	1199
Somerset	1366	.....	2756	1541
Sullivan	.....	*300	421	683
Susquehanna	1295	.....	3947	2880
Tioga	3427	.....	4090	1425
Union	714	.....	1675	1200
Venango	670	.....	3040	2610
Warren	1102	.....	2131	1459
Washington	.....	2	4618	4513
Wayne	.....	699	2320	2586
Westmoreland	.....	1236	4212	5645
Wyoming	.....	*200	1357	1474
York	.....	2953	4848	7671
Totals	.....	.....	266,824	267,746
				266,824

Maj. for Hartranft, 10,350 Sharswood's maj. 922

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—William H. Ruddiman, Prosecuting Attorney. The second period of the present term began this morning, a new *venire* of jurors being in attendance. A number of applications for excuse from service were made, but the judge granted only a few of them, such as were founded upon strictly legal grounds. Defaulting jurors were fined $100 each, and the Sheriff directed to collect the fines without fail.

Mary McCormick pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a watch and other goods, together valued at $120, belonging to James L. Faber. It appeared that she was employed as a servant in Mr. Faber's house, and in the course of three months she stole the articles mentioned in the indictment.

Michael Bessel was acquitted of a charge of larceny. It was alleged that the prosecutrix, purchasing a barrel of flour from the defendant, and intending to give him two five-dollar notes, gave him one five-dollar note, and, by mistake, one fifty-dollar note; and when she afterwards discovered it, and asked for the return of the balance, he denied having received it, and did not make any restitution. The Judge held that if these allegations were proven, they would not make up a case of larceny, because the money was actually given into the possession of the defendant, and therefore directed the jury to render a verdict of not guilty.

John Welsh, William Mcgeary, and John Flynn, three little boys, were charged with the larceny of brass and lead. Welsh, the oldest, pleaded guilty, and the others were tried by the jury. It was testified that brass and lead were frequently missed from Mr. Oglesby's plumbing shop, at the Pennsylvania Railroad, and these boys, being arrested upon suspicion, acknowledged that they had committed the larcenies. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The two sailors who were before the Commissioner last week upon a charge of mutiny, were brought into court this morning upon a writ of habeas corpus. The Judge stated to District Attorney O'Neill that if he thought the case not a proper one for prosecution he, the Judge, would take part of the responsibility of their discharge. Mr. O'Neill replied that he did not consider it his duty to prefer an indictment against them, and the Judge ordered their release.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Stroud.—Michael McNamara vs. Mary Ann McElhenny. An action to recover commissions as agent for the sale of real estate. Verdict for plaintiff, $172.

Davis, Fales & Co. vs. Baughman & Jones, defendants, and Lilwyn Parrish, garnishee. An attachment execution. Verdict for plaintiff, and amount in the hands of garnishee, $128 75.

John F. McGinnis vs. Daniel McDevitt. An action of ejectment to try the title to certain property. Verdict for plaintiff.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Thayer.—James T. Kilpatrick, Thomas Kilpatrick, and Madewell Kilpatrick vs. Benj. L. Bolston. An action to recover on a promissory note upon which the defendant was endorser. The defense set up that in a settlement between the maker of the note and the plaintiffs they were found to be his debtors in an amount sufficient to cover the note, and therefore the endorsers could not be held liable. Verdict for plaintiffs, $222 87.

George E. Wagner vs. John E. Ashmead. An action to recover a balance due on stock. Continued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Judge Pierce.—William and James McGill vs. Joseph Chew. An action to recover a debt alleged to be due, which the defense alleged had been paid. Continued.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Governor Swann's Great Ambition—The Honor that He Hopes For—Affairs in the West—European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Commencement of the Immigration Convention—Governor Swann's Political Aspirations.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—The Immigration Convention, composed of delegates form the Immigration Societies of all the leading cities of the United States, is now assembled in Broadway Hall, of this city. There is a full attendance. This is a highly important movement, and will be useful if not mixed with politics.

There will be a grand Republican mass meeting at the Front Street Theatre to-morrow night, when Henry H. Goldsborough, Grant's elector of the State at large and others will speak. The Republican spirit is rising rapidly. Some military turn out here to-day to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Yorktown.

Swann hopes for Seymour's place if the Democrats abandon him.

FROM NORFOLK,

The Commercial Convention.

NORFOLK, Oct. 19.—The final proceedings of the Commercial Convention which assembled in this city on last Wednesday, for the purpose of placing in successful operation the direct trade project and consolidation of the Tennessee and Virginia and other Southern railroads, in order to afford a rapid transit to the East of the products of the Mississippi, were held on Saturday morning in this city. About 2500 delegates, from all parts of the country, were present. The absence of all political allusions, the harmony and unanimity of expression among all the delegates during the entire session of the Convention, was a feature which attracted the good wishes of all persons present. The Convention met at 9 A. M., and again at 6:30 P. M., when a series of resolutions embodying the objects which the Convention had met to deliberate upon were passed. The Convention then adjourned, after a closing address by General Imboden, to reassemble in Memphis.

FROM CHICAGO.

Race Horses, Billiards, and Embezzlers.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Oct. 19.—The owner of the stallion Bashawa, Jr., has refused an offer of $2500 cash for that animal. A challenge has been issued here to billiardists of New York, to match seven, nine, or eleven of their players against an equal number of Chicago players for a purse of $1000 to $2500 a side. John McDevitt challenges Melvin Foster to play him a regular American game of billiards of 1500 points for a purse of $1000 to $2500.

Isadore H. Simon, confidential clerk of L. Ruebens, stove and hardware dealer in this city, has been arrested on the charge of embezzling several thousand dollars from his employer.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Vallandigham on the Proposed Democratic Change.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.—A gentleman who had a long conversation with Vallandigham at his residence in Dayton, on Saturday, arrived here yesterday. He states that Mr. Vallandigham conversed with him for some time upon the subject of a change in the nominees of the Democratic party for Paesident and Vice-Presinent, and said it was his actual belief that nothing short of a change in the ticket could save the party from defeat in the election in November next.

FROM MEMPHIS.

The Recent Tragedy and Its Sequel.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 19.—Carline, who is charged with the murder of "Bill" Porter, has been released on $4000 bail, having established the fact that Porter had threatened to kill him on sight. The wife of Bill Porter, at Memphis, on hearing of her husband's death, fell down in a swoon and expired without speaking a word.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Oct. 19—A. M.—Consols unchanged; United States 5-20s, 73½; Illinois Central, 96¾; Erie, 32¾.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—A. M.—Cotton steady. Sales of probably 10,000 bales. Linseed Oil, £30. Other articles unchanged.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Oct. 19—P. M.—United States 5-20s, 73¼; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 19—P. M.—Cotton, 50s. 6d.

LONDON, Oct. 19—P. M.—Tallow, 51s.

HAVRE, Oct. 19—P. M.—Cotton on the spot, 137f.; to arrive, 137f.

Obituary.

WORCESTER, Oct. 19.—Father O'Keefe, a Catholic priest, at Clinton, Massachusetts, died suddenly this morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Reading, 99¾; Canton, 50¾; Erie, 48¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 105¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 117; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 89¾; New York Central, 128½; Illinois Central, 145¾; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 82; 5-20s, 1862, 114½; do. 1864, 112¾; do. 1865, 112¾; do. new, 111¾; 10-40s, 106¾. Gold, 137¾. Money unchanged. Exchange, 9¾.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet but steady; middlings, 25@25½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very dull; low grades declined 5@10c. Corn firm; prime white, $1·28; yellow, $1·31@1·32. Oats firm at 80@83c. Rye firm at $2 55@2 60. Provisions quiet; mess pork, $30 50; bacon rib sides, 17c.; clear sides, 17½c.; shoulders, 14c.; hams, 20@22c. Lard, 20@20½c.

New York Stock Quotations, 1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Western U. Tel.	37
N. Y. and Erie R.	48¾	Toledo & Wabash.	66¾
Ph. and Rea. R.	100¾	Mil. & St. Paul R.	110
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90¾	Adams Express	51½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90¾	Wells, Fargo	39½
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	97	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	97¾	Tennessees, new	72¾
Chi. and R. I. R.	108½	Gold	137¼
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	116¾	Market steady.	

MURDER.

Coroner's Investigation into the Fatal Shooting of Officer Young on Election Evening, at Eighth and Lombard Streets.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, Coroner Daniels began an inquest into the circumstances attending the shooting of Police Officer James Young, of the Fifth District, on the evening of election day, at Eighth and Lombard streets. The following evidence was elicited:—

Henry Horn, living No. 705 Lombard street, testified—Shortly before six o'clock on election evening I left the polls of First precinct, Seventh ward, on Lombard street, above Eighth; got above Eighth street; some one asked, "what is the matter;" I said "nothing;" looked around then and saw the crowd at the polls dispersing; ran up to learn the matter; was knocked down as soon as I reached the place; think the man had a navy revolver in his hand at the time he knocked me down; in getting up I saw Officer Young making an arrest near by, and Officer Parker assisting him; at that time the firing commenced; I retreated to Eighth street; the shooting was general all over the street; when I got to Mahr's tavern, southwest corner of Eighth and Lombard streets, Officer Young came in and said he was shot; he had no hat; asked for one; a hat was given him; then went into the street and began fighting with the mob again; he stood on the sidewalk and exchanged shots with a man standing in the street; I stood looking at the fight; a man stood at Eighth and Lombard, whom I thought was also looking on; he deliberately pulled out a revolver and fired at Officer Young; I think the man who fired was Edward Young; I know him, and judged from his appearance; I was about ten or fifteen feet away from him; it was just dusk in the evening; I saw his back; did not see his face; saw others also fire; suppose they fired at Officer Young; couldn't recognize the man whom I mentioned as exchanging shots with Officer Young.

Mr. Peacock, living No. 508 S. Eighth street, testified:—Was working next door to the polls; about 10 minutes of 6 o'clock heard the shooting; ran out of the house; saw that Officer Young was shot; took him to the Hospital; saw no one shoot.

Patrick Mahr, living at No. 501 South Ninth street testified:—Was Inspector of elections at the polls; about twilight heard a fuss outside; looked out of the window; saw a man beaten by two others; each of them had a pistol; tried to get out; the man fell in the street; picked him up, and found it was my brother before I got away from the window, saw Ned Young and George Wallington fire at my brother while he was down; when I got outside they were some distance down the street; afterwards heard that Officer Young was shot; saw no one shoot at Young; heard a number of shots.

Officer Parker testified—About 6 o'clock Officer Young and myself was standing at Eighth and Lombard streets; saw the crowd run back from the polls; we ran up to learn the matter; was in advance of him; we both caught hold of men; a man then stepped up and struck Young in the head with a blackjack; other others then surrounded me with revolvers in their hands; said "you do you ——;" I was putting my hand in my pocket; they also said, "take back seats you ——;" the man who struck Young and the one he undertook to arrest were at this time conversing; I retreated, two shots were then fired at me; I ran around hunting officers to come to our relief; when I got back Young was shot; don't know the men who pointed the pistols at me; Young could not get away because two of them had hold of him.

George Geller, No. 618 Cresson street, testified—Was at the corner of Eighth and Lombard streets; Officers Young and Parker a special policeman, and myself were standing together; looked up the street and saw Officer Young on the ground; we started then up Lombard street; the firing then commenced; they dred down Lombard street; I went in the Robert Morris Hose house to save my life; saw a man firing down the street; he had light pants on, but couldn't recognize him; when I came out of the hose house heard that Officer Young was shot; think the man fired at Officer Young.

Charles McCall, living at No. 625 Federal street, testified—Was at Eighth and Lombard streets; a mob was there; saw the man who fired the first shot, and recognized him yesterday at the prison; it was Gallagher; he ran across the street, back of a car; he continued his flight; he fired down Eighth street, towards Lombard; he stood on the curbstone at the tavern on the southwest corner; didn't see anybody shot; didn't hear that Officer Young was shot; got out of the way myself; some ten shots were fired.

Officer Orr testified—Had a conversation with Officer Young just before his death; he knew he was dying; he told me so; he said that Dr. Gilbert has been the cause of all this; he brought the trouble on me; he got the parties there that shot me; the parties who came there about five minutes before 6 o'clock; to the polls; they were fetched there by Dr. Gilbert and a man in company with him; a crowd of Moyamensing Hose fellows; I know some of them by sight; I think they shot at me simply because I was a police officer; he made no mention of any names.

Dr. Shapleigh made a post mortem examination of the body of the deceased, and deposed:—

There was a gun shot wound of upper lip; the ball passed through the lip, struck the teeth, deflected, and passed outward through the lips; there was a scar on the nose, and the right eye was blackened; there was a gun-shot wound on the back three inches to the left of the spinal column; the ball passed beneath the eleventh rib—through the spleen and diaphragm, through the upper part of the stomach, through the left lung—and was found in the cavity of the left pleura. The deceased came to his death from hemorrhage, caused by the wound mentioned.

Case adjourned until Wednesday next at 11 o'clock A. M.

—The Mayor of Concasale, a small town near Naples, has been arrested, together with several persons well to do of the same neighborhood, for supplying the brigands with food and clothes, besides giving them intelligence of the movements of intended victims.

—One of the royal generals in Spain recently condemned a child only five years old to be shot as the son of a rebel. The child, understanding the situation, moved about, and by extraordinary luck was not touched. The general then coolly threw it an orange, and while stooping to pick it up a second volley stretched it dead.

—Mr. W. H. Beard has been exhibiting several of his pictures at Cleveland and Chicago, where they have not only been much admired, but have found ready purchasers. He received four thousand dollars for pictures sold at the former place. We learn from the Chicago *Republican* that a gentleman in that city has bought the "Fallen Landmarks" for $3000; the "March of Silenus" for $2000, and the two companion pictures, "Morning on the Prairie" and "Evening on the Prairie," for $1500 each. Mr. Beard has certainly no reason to complain of his summer's work.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Oct. 19, 1868.

The Stock market was active this morning, and prices were higher. Government securities were ⅛@1 per cent. higher. 106¾ was bid for 10-40s; 116¼ for 6s of 1881; 115 for '62 5-20s; 112¾ for '64 5-20s; 112⅝ for '65 5-20s; 111⅝ for July '65 5-20s; 111¾ for '67 5-20s; and 112 for '68 5-20s. City loans were unchanged.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49⅛@50¼, an advance of ⅜; Camden and Amboy at 129¾@129½, an advance of ½; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change. 46 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57½ for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 55¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were unchanged. Second and Third sold at 51. 70 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 65 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; 22 for Girard College; and 30 for Germantown.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Corn Exchange sold at 70; 242 was bid for North America; 164 for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 33¾ for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 73 for City; 44½ for Consolidation; 66 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 27, a decline of ½; and Susquehanna Canal at 14½, an advance of ¼; 10¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 21 for preferred do.; 30 for Morris Canal; and 70½ for Morris Canal preferred.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$7000 Leh 6s gold	b.s.	94	200 sh Big Mount		6
$2000	do	94½	40	do	6
$2 00	do	94¾	100 sh Reading		49¾
$'00	do	94¾	100	do	49¾
$800 C&A m. 6s, '89		97	200	do	49⅝
$500 Sch N 6s, '82		71	100	do	49⅝
2 sh Cam & Am		129¼	100	do	49⅝
9	do	129½	100	do	49⅝
20 sh Corn Ex	b.5	70	100	do	49⅝
26 sh 2d and 3d		51	200	do	49¾
2 sh Penna R.		56½	200	do	49¾
163	do	56¾	100	do	49¾
39	do	56¾	100	do	49¾
200	do	56¾	100	do	49¾
200 sh Ocean Oil		56	100	do	49¾
100 sh Susq Cl		14¾	400	do	49¾
100 sh Shamok Cl		4¾	100	do	49¾
100 sh Gr Mount		5¾	100	do	49¾
500	do	5¾	200	do	49¾
100 sh N Y & Mid		5¾	300	do	49¾
500 sh Keystone Zinc		1¾	100	do	49¾
200 sh St Nich Cl		¾	200	do	49¾
200 sh Fulton Coal		¾	100	do	49¾

—The following are this morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 39 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	136¾	11·15 A. M.	136⅞
11·10 "	137⅛	11·22 "	136¾
11·27 "	137⅛	12·25 P. M.	136⅝
11·37 "	137	12·30 "	137

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 115¾@116; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 114¼@114¾; do., 1864, 112¾@112⅞; do., 1865, 112¾@112⅝; do. July, 1865, 111¾@111⅝; do. July, 1867, 111¾@111¼; 1868, 111¼@111½; 5s, 10-40s, 106⅝@106¾. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 137¼@137⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114⅝; do., 1864, 112¼@112⅜; do., 1865, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1865, new, 111¾@111⅝; do., 1867, new, 111½@111⅝; do., 1868, 111⅝@112¼; do., 5s, 10-40s, 106

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Our Terms are Unconditional Surrender.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Loud and deep are the curses hurled from the defeated and broken ranks of the Democracy at those leaders who, foreseeing the final defeat a few hours in advance, have struck for the rear, launching th ir Parthian arrows in their flight, not at the common foe, but at their own commanders. The *World* and *National Intelligencer* have announced to the Democratic party their approaching disaster, and in this they have acted the part of true prophets. But the Democracy seek not true prophets, but Democratic prophets. "It is time enough," they argue, "to find out our defeat on the day after election." It will be fortunate if they do not, like the Hindoo Brahmin, crush the instrument which reveals to them what their religion forbids them to know. The mistake made by the *World* and *Intelligencer* lies in supposing that the nomination of Blair on a revolutionary platform is a mere accident of the campaign, which might have been avoided. So far from this, it spoke the inevitable logic of the Democratic situation.

Two courses only were open to the Democratic Convention. It would accept reconstruction on the basis of universal suffrage, and nominate Chase, or it would proclaim its purpose to overturn it and nominate Seymour and Blair. In the former case our Republican principles would have triumphed in the nomination. In the latter, they triumph over the nomination. For to adopt equal political rights, as they must have done with Chase, is to surrender Democratic prejudices to Republican principles. This would have merged and destroyed the Democratic party as an anti-negro party. It would have been a clearer victory of Republican principles, even had Chase been elected, than we can now gain in the election of Grant. It is surely a greater triumph to see your views accepted by your antagonist than to "thrash" him because he opposes them. The Convention did not nominate Chase and accept equal political rights for all men, because their prejudices opposed both the man and the doctrine. The few who had no convictions and cared only for success would have been satisfied with Chase. But a lie so so palpable, had it been perpetrated, would have split the Convention. No! The Democratic party is held together by a common impulse to despise and wrong the negro. To sever this bond is to convert the party to Republicanism. We were willing that this should have been done by the nomination of Chase. We would gladly see it done now. It would do more than anything else could do to settle old issues and give us peace.

But the majority of the Democratic party meant then, and mean now, to overturn and reverse Reconstruction if they can. Mr. Blair told them truly that against the Republican majorities of three-fourths in both Houses of Congress they could not lawfully overturn the Southern State Governments. The President must usurp the power to do so by military force. He was right, so far as he went, and the Convention saw it. Therefore, they nominated him. If he had gone further and shown that no Democratic President whom they could possibly elect would be able to use an army commanded by Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Thomas, for such a purpose, they would have hooted him out of the Convention. Yet General Blair might as easily have proved that the Democracy could not have succeeded by war as that they could not succeed without war.

In fact, they had come to a point where their only policy was unconditional surrender. If they nominated Chase they would have surrendered their principles. Nominating Seymour they surrender the election. Electing Seymour they must surrender their policy or fight. Fighting, they would have to surrender at the end of the fight. Whichever way the Democracy turned, therefore, there was no course open but surrender or fraud. They have tried fraud heavily, energetically, courageously. But still they remain, like Buckner at Donelson, like Pemberton at Vicksburg, like Lee at Appomattox, face to face with the calm, unconquerable majesty of the American people, impersonated in General Grant. A voice, inexorable as fate, says to them:—"I have no terms but unconditional surrender. I propose to move immediately on your works. Let us have peace."

The Dreadful Blairs.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The Blairs have much to answer for if half that is said of them be true. They assisted Van Buren in 1848 in organizing the disruption of the old Democratic party; they assisted in organizing the Republican party; they got Frank into Congress and Montgomery into Lincoln's Cabinet as Republicans; but the radicals got Frank out of Congress and Montgomery out of the Cabinet, and from that point we find them returning to the Democratic church. Now from the Manhattan Club it is proclaimed that General Frank Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, was the fatal mistake of the Tammany Convention; that his Brodhead letter has knocked all the late elections wrong side up; that in roping in Wade Hampton and all the Southern Rebel leaders as expounders of the Democratic faith this Marplot Blair has flattened out Seymour flat as a pancake; that Blair is the Jonah who has brought the storm upon the ship, and that he must go overboard; but that, to make all sure, Seymour must walk the plank likewise, and another captain and mate must be appointed. Rank mutiny in the midst of a hurricane. Is this the way to save the drifting ship?

Advice Gratis.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

The Democratic leaders are in difficulties—and no wonder. They have been very foolish. They made a platform as bad as it could be; and then they put on it two candidates who were sure to be defeated on any platform—even on such a half and-half one as Mr. Seymour would have made with the assistance of a few of his friends.

Being in difficulties, seeing defeat staring them in the face, the Democratic leaders are anxiously casting about for some means to achieve victory. They propose to get rid of those "impediments to success," Seymour and Blair, and to nominate two new men. This seems to us a step, or part of a step, in the right direction. We think it wise in the Democrats to abandon Seymour and Blair.

But much still depends upon the persons they nominate in the place of these castaway politicians. It would be of little use for the Democratic leaders to nominate two other men of the same character as those they are about to send adrift. It would not help them, even to nominate a couple of obscure politicians of the Pierce kind; for they have but three weeks left in which to repair their machine and set it fairly going; and it would require more than three weeks to thoroughly advertise two unknown candidates.

We have never been hard on the Democrats, and we will now take pity on them and give them some sound advice in their distress. It is true they have not, of late years, treated the advice of the *Evening Post* with the respect which we believe it to deserve. But in times of adversity men sometimes come to their senses, and it may occur to some of the Democratic leaders, without an ungracious reminder from ourselves, that they began to lose elections as soon as they ceased to regard the advice of the *Evening Post*. If they have gone from bad to worse during the last thirteen years, it is a singular coincidence, to say the least, that during that whole period they have persisted in opposition to our oft-repeated and kindly-meant counsels.

Our present advice to the Democratic leaders, then, is that they nominate, in place of Seymour and Blair, the two best and most popular men now before the American people. Of course we mean Grant and Colfax. Let the Democratic Committee meet at once, as is proposed, and let them nominate, without delay, Grant and Colfax. They can elect these candidates beyond a doubt; and thus they will be able to "snatch victory out of the jaws of defeat."

Of course, when they nominate Grant and Colfax they will abandon their present revolutionary platform; for it would be absurd for them to attempt to put patriotic, law-respecting citizens upon that platform. We were at first inclined to advise them, while they were about it, to adopt also the platform on which Grant and Colfax at present stand. But it occurs to us that they can do better. They are in great straits; they must do something decisive, to avoid a most disastrous and disgraceful defeat.

We advise the Democratic leaders, then, to set to work and improve the Grant-Colfax platform. They would do well, we think, to add to it a clause or section insisting upon impartial suffrage everywhere, and laying this down as a cardinal point of the Democratic faith in every State. The Republican platform means this, and is understood to mean it; but we believe the Democrats, hard pressed as they are, would make a wise stroke if they would say it, in the plainest and most unmistakable words; if they would put their party upon this ground in every State.

Nor is this all. They would do well to insist upon the payment of the interest and principal of the national debt in gold and silver coin. The Republican platform promises this too; but in words which, while well understood, are yet not so forcible as the simple and unmistakable words "gold and silver."

Of course, in nominating Grant and Colfax, the Democratic leaders would adopt the Reconstruction acts; they see clearly, now that it is almost too late, that one of the things which has brought them to their present ruin is the denunciation, in their present platform, of those acts. The leading Democratic organ on Saturday morning devoted a column to an attempt to explain away the reconstruction plank in the present platform and the Blair letter. But such attempts are only a waste of precious time. It will not do to fling away even a day of the three weeks which still remain before the election; and if Blair is to be put away as an impediment, it would be absurd to retain his pet doctrine of revolution.

Whatever the Democratic leaders do must of course be done quickly; we do not mean to thrust our advice upon them, but if they reject it they will live to repent their blunder. It is not too late yet for them to elect their candidates; but their success will depend entirely upon their nominating Grant and Colfax. That is the only card left them to play.

Negro Tactics at the South.

From the N. Y. Nation.

The appeal of the colored members who have been expelled from the Georgia Legislature to Congress for redress, the legal aspect of which we shall discuss at another time, suggests some considerations touching the political and social future of the colored population at the South which they and their friends everywhere would do well to meditate. Nobody, we feel sure, thinks the election of General Grant more important than we think it. We feel satisfied that the preservation of order and security—that is, of the very basis on which civil society rests—depends upon it; the maintenance of the public credit depends upon it, and the extinction of the revolutionary hopes and passions bred by the war depends upon it. But it will not do to count too much on it. It will do much, as much as the lawless habits of the Southern population will permit, to protect the negro from open violence. We hope and believe that we shall not, after Grant's election, see, as we have seen lately, sheriffs heading mobs of "citizens" to break up radical meetings, or United States military officers condemned to death for putting down riots, by judges and juries composed of the rioters. But Grant's election will not protect the colored population from fraud and chicane; from the partiality of judges, the laxity or supineness of sheriffs or policemen, or the indifference or contempt of legislators about interests which happen to be in a greater degree those of the black man than those of the white man. For these things the American political system furnishes only one remedy, and that is the ballot. It is folly to suppose that hereafter, when the social and political machine at the South has resumed its regular working, it will do for the negroes to run to Congress for assistance in rectifying defects in State legislation or the administration of the State governments, or to hope that Congress will interfere. The period of possible Congressional interference is rapidly passing away. In another year the chances are that Congress will be able to do nothing at the South which it could not do in New York or Ohio. The whole Union will once more have fallen under the common rule, and any class at the South which finds the local government oppressive or indifferent to its interests—as local governments can always be in a hundred ways without violating any provision of the State or Federal Constitution—will have to seek relief as any class here which thinks itself oppressed seeks it—the Germans, for instance, under the Excise law—by the use of its votes. That it was the intention of Congress and of the Republican party that it should be the ultimate resource of the Southern negroes there is no sort of doubt. What Congress meant to say to them when it established the Freedmen's Bureau and admitted the colored population to the franchise was, that whatever was special and peculiar in this legislation was intended to assist the freedmen during the four or five years of transition from slavery to freedom; but, their rights once firmly established, and a fair knowledge of them and of their duties once acquired, they were to have nothing to look to for protection but what poor men have to look to everywhere else—the ballot.

Now, the ballot, as has been often said, is not a panacea; nor is it a magic sword, like Excalibur. Its value as a political weapon depends largely, like the musket, on the skill of the man who uses it. To accomplish anything with it in politics men have to think and talk and organize and combine and compromise and wait, and it is in this thinking and talking and organizing and combining and compromising preparatory to voting, and not in the physical act of depositing the ballot in the box, that the political training of the franchise consists. And no one need think us too rudimentary in saying this, for there are numbers of good people who need to have it said to them several times yet. A dog or a horse might go the polls and drop a piece of paper into a round hole; but to drop a piece of paper into the hole with a well-understood object agreed upon beforehand with others, and with a distinct perception of the possible results, is the act of a man; and until the main body of the negroes are able to do this the ballot will only be a very imperfect protection against such oppression as Congress can do nothing to prevent. Take, for instance, the recent act of the Georgia Legislature obliging all parties to use voting tickets of uniform size and color. The negroes who cannot read, or read only imperfectly, have hitherto been guided in their voting by tickets of a peculiar color, or bearing some easily understood device. The object of this enactment, therefore, clearly is to confuse them and facilitate frauds upon them, and that it will facilitate frauds upon them there is not a particle of doubt. But it is not unconstitutional; it applies alike to all. There is no remedy for it except education, which is a slow one, or the defeat at the polls of such candidates or parties as show themselves ready to join in schemes of this sort for the oppression, direct or indirect, of one class of the population. This last is the only punishment known here for legislative sins; and there will soon be none other possible at the South.

It must be remembered, too, that in this game of chicane the whites will long, if not always, have the upper hand, even if the number of the two races were more nearly equal. The negroes must not forget that, in spite of the intelligence which large numbers of them are showing, and which we hope the great body of them will show before long, and in spite of the progress they are making in education, they are matched, in any strife they may carry on with their white neighbors, against the shrewdest, wariest, most energetic race on earth, that which has carried the political art to the highest perfection, and which is most skilful in its use, whether for offense or defense.

Now, the negroes are certainly in every State but three in a minority, and for all practical political purposes in a small minority. It is safe to say they can never hope to win a victory at the polls in any Southern State, after the next year or two, by the negro vote alone. Not only are they in a minority too, but they are a minority composed of a detested and despised race; and they are poor, uninfluential, and without political experience. With the whole body of the whites, or even a large proportion of the whites, arrayed against them, their position is probably more unfortunate than that of any class of persons in any civilized State in the world—a great deal more unfortunate, we have no hesitation in saying, than that of the Turkish rayahs, over whose condition all Europe is constantly lamenting. We know very well that there is a school of politicians, of which Wendell Phillips might with some modification be taken as the type, which believes that by some tremendous crushing process all this white hate and prejudice against the blacks could be ground out; but these gentlemen are readier with vituperation than with plans, and they have never yet given to the world their scheme in detail. Suffice it to say, that to make the negro safe and comfortable by force alone would require an army of 300,000 men, the complete suspension of his political education, and the substitution of military for civil government over one-half the continent for an indefinite period. The expediency or possibility of this we shall not discuss, although we would have heartily welcomed such a prolongation of the existing military rule as would have helped to break up the Southern habits of violence and the habit of looking on the negro as a wild animal.

It is plain, therefore, that for the negro to make the ballot of much use to him, to make it instrumental in protecting himself against legislative chicane and maladministration directed against his race, he must in some way divide the whites so as to throw the balance into his hands, and make it an object of some considerable body of the whites to court the negro vote. We do not pretend, in saying this, to be propounding any grand original discovery. The danger to the blacks of a union of the whites against them, or, in other words, of a color division of political parties at the South, has long been apparent. The blacks have been frequently warned against it by Northern Democrats and conservative Republicans; but these warnings have produced no effect, because they were uttered in deprecation of resistance to intolerable oppression. There are limits to the price which the negroes can afford to pay even for a division in the ranks of their oppressors. Much as one may value a man's coöperation or sympathy, there are few of us who would submit to be kicked down stairs or garroted in order to secure it. The negroes have had to stand and show fight, stand as a race—that is, as negroes against whites—until they got the ballot, because the sole political question at the South during the period of reconstruction was whether the negroes should be allowed anything but the right to follow the lowest and most laborious callings; and on this question there was for a black man no room for compromise. He could compromise about a claim to property or to political privileges; but about a white man's claim to murder him or burn the house over his head with impunity, unless another white man saw and was willing to testify against the criminal, or about a negro's right to choose his own calling and follow it, there was no room for compromise. There are certain things about which men ought to be willing to kill or be killed instead of talking, and the civil rights which the Southern legislators denied the freedmen after the war were among the number.

But that period has now passed away. The black man has the ballot, but finds himself in a minority, and finds the forms of law still used for his oppression, and must win over to his side, if not through sympathy or humanity, then through interest, enough of the whites to give him, at great crises at least, the opportunity of influencing the Government. The way to do this is to refrain as far as possible from stimulating white prejudices and arousing white passions, to avoid every step or measure that is likely to unite the whites *as whites* against the blacks. This may be done without sacrificing anything of real value, without diminishing by one iota the black man's material comforts or means of moral or intellectual progress—by simply keeping quiet, and working hard in the accumulation of property and the diffusion of education; or, in other words, in the attainment of the two things which, in our day, make men respectable, and in which the blacks are, of course, still fearfully wanting. Their right to free speech, and to protection for person and property, they must, of course, assert; but their asserting it temperately and firmly will not only not alienate, but will, in the long run, win the sympathy of the best portion of the white population all over the Union. Such measures as the Social Equality bill, however, which Governor Warmouth has just vetoed in Louisiana, in which an attempt is made to secure by legislation things which lose their whole value in being made the result of legislation, and the attempt to enforce which exasperates the whites, and unites them politically as whites, really wear the air either of having been concocted by the enemies of the blacks for the purpose of rendering the ballot worthless to them, and making the question of white *versus* black the only question of Southern politics for all coming time, or of having been devised by some political wild-ass in an outburst of animal spirits. It will be a great and noble thing to see the white children of the South sent to the same schools as the black, owing to the indifference of their parents to color distinctions. That will be a great triumph of civilization and Christianity. It will be also most gratifying to the statesman and philanthropist to see a colored man's admission to hotels, the dress circle at the opera, and "good society" anywhere, dependent solely on his ability to pay his way, his decent behavior, and on his manners and education. But the spectacle which the Louisiana radicals want to furnish us, of white children forced to go to the same schools with colored children, leaving their fathers at home loading their pistols and whetting their knives for the slaughter of "niggers," curses on their lips and bitterness in their hearts, and of blacks making their way into hotels under the protection of the police, well knowing that every white man in the house wants to kick them out, and because of their appearance hates the black race worse than ever, is a spectacle which nobody who desires a peaceful settlement of Southern troubles could look at without dismay, and which nobody who has not a strong infusion of the devil's love of mischief in his composition can see with pleasure.

The Rising of the Democracy.

From the N. Y. World.

The events of the last few days have made manifest to the Democracy, and to its enemies as well, the determined, the indomitable spirit with which it faces the contest soon to be waged, not in four States only, but from the centre of the republic to its verge; the invincible courage with which it rises on the very morrow of a defeat; and the ardor with which it closes up its ranks, repairs its lines, makes solid its columns, and demands of its statesmen, its chosen leaders, that they point the way to victory.

So far is the spirit of our people from being cast down, so far are their hearts from being dismayed with the dread of a repetition in November of the adverse result of the October elections, that there rises up with an unanimous and unforced accord from every rank and every column of our gallant hosts the voice of an invincible courage, proclaiming their confidence that victory can and shall be theirs.

But an army without leadership is a helpless mob, no matter how gallant may be every soldier in its files. The Democratic hosts stand serene and indomitable, looking to their chosen and trusted leader for the new order of battle which shall marshal them to a triumphant day and a not inglorious future.

It is the business of leaders to lead. It is never so much the duty of statesmen to be statesmen as when a majority of the people demand, and a large majority of the people do demand, that they shall be so marshalled and so led as to assure the victory which belongs to them; so marshalled and so led as to put to rout and utterly destroy the revolutionists and the usurpers who have brought the structure of the Government to its present chaos, and all our present calamities upon a free and prosperous people.

The crisis is supreme. But the hearts of the Democracy do not fail them. They stand steadfast, conscious of the fateful issues which hang trembling upon the hour, and await the inspiring voice and the authentic word.

National Resources—The Waste of War.

From the N. Y. World.

We printed, on Saturday morning, a curious and valuable investigation, by Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of a problem which lies quite out of the beaten paths of political discussion, but has, nevertheless, a close bearing on some of the chief questions which occupy the attention of politicians.

The Republican sophists pretend that the country has been getting rich and growing prosperous during the war. This is one of the delusions which collapse at Mr. Tilden's touch. One of his many illustrations is the value of dwellings. The buildings of one sort and another which exist in the country form quite a large portion of its wealth. In the cities and villages they constitute a large bulk of the property, and even in the agricultural districts, the houses, barns, and fences probably equal the value of the land. Are these, in the aggregate, better or worse than before the war? The question is not as to their comparative money value, which is deceptive, but as to their number and quality. Such property, left to itself, constantly deteriorates until it sinks into dilapidation; its value is kept up only by constant replacements and repairs. During the war this kind of improvements was almost totally neglected in the rural districts, and greatly retarded in the cities. The consequences are apparent in enormous rents for inferior accommodations. The deterioration of this kind of property is an item left out in the flattering calculations of the optimists. Its money value is doubtless greater than before the war, but if that be a proof of prosperity famine is better than plenty, and there is more water in a besieged city when it becomes so scarce that a dipperful is worth its weight in silver. Houses have trebled in price on the same principle.

Another of Mr. Tilden's points is a comparison of the live stock of the country in 1860 with the present number of the same animals. The consumption and destruction during the war, especially of horses and neat cattle, was enormous, and has not yet been made up. We are poorer not only by the diminished number, but by the lost product of their labor. We refer to these topics merely as specimens of Mr. Tilden's modes of investigation, and of the curious problems he raises and solves. He does not lead his hearers through any old ruts, and although his discussion has none of the interest of fervent declamation and what are called flights of oratory, which would be out of place, the lack is compensated by elements which powerfully stimulate the curiosity of intelligent minds.

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Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves,

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,

Of all numbers and brands.

Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck Also Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Paulin g, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.

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FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES, IN BOND,

Of 1865, 1866, 1867, and 1868.

ALSO, FREE FINE RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES,

Of GREAT AGE, ranging from 1864 to 1845.

Liberal contracts will be entered into for lots, in bond at Distillery, of this years' manufacture.

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On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight, to all parts of the World.

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On Goods, by river, canal, lake, and land carriages to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On merchandise generally,

On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1867.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 1881	124,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20 000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	19,300 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds.	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guaranteed)	20,000 00
50,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loans	18,000 00
7000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4270 00
5,000,300	shares stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,500	150 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company.	3,000 00
20,000	80 Shares Stock Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	201,900 00
$1,101,400 par.	Market value.	$1,102,802 50
	Cost, $1089,679 20.	
	Real Estate	86,000 0
	Bills Receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	43,334 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies $3076 00; estimated value	3,017 00
Cash in Bank	$108 017 40	
Cash in Drawer	298 52	183,315 92
		$1,807,605 15

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Henry Sloan,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 12 30

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL

Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance.

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - $2,001,266 72.

$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

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Good risks of any class accepted.

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1829---CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,846 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $33,693 22	INCOME FOR 1867 $856,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
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Isaac Lea,	William S. Grant.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
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Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 3 12

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

LUMBER.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST, SPRUCE JOIST, HEMLOCK, HEMLOCK. 1868.

1868. SEASONED CLEAR PINE, SEASONED CLEAR PINE, CHOICE PATTERN PINE, SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS, RED CEDAR. 1868.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING, FLORIDA FLOORING, CAROLINA FLOORING, VIRGINIA FLOORING, DELAWARE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, FLORIDA STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, 1868.

1868. WALNUT BDS, AND PLANK, WALNUT BDS, AND PLANK, WALNUT BOARDS, WALNUT PLANK. 1868.

1868. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER, RED CEDAR, WALNUT AND PINE. 1868.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR, SEASONED CHERRY, ASH, WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, HICKORY, 1868.

1868. CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1868.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1868.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1868.

1 13

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MANUFACTURERS OF

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The largest assortment of WOOD MOULDINGS in this city constantly on hand. 9 22m

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A Patent Pocket Pincushion or Emery Bag in each Twenty Cent Box. 7 27 mwf3m

For sale by all respectable Grocers and Druggists.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

PHILADELPHIA

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—Aguerre has been made President of the Supreme Court.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—General Dulce, who was appointed Captain General of Cuba by the Spanish authorities, has declined on account of ill health.

MADRID, Oct. 17.—The coinage system of Spain will be radically changed, so as to conform to that of France.

Ros D'Olana, Count of Almena, has been appointed Captain General of Cuba.

Serrano and Topeti have arrived at Saragossa, where they had a triumphal entry, the wildest enthusiasm being manifested.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—General Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain, and General Dulce has been made Duke of Madrid. A deputation of Cubans have arrived here and held a consultation with the Central Junta, and agreed to the gradual abolition of slavery. The republicans have commenced agitation in Barcelona. They protest against the acts of Prim and Serrano. The latter has gone to Saragossa, and there made a speech promising that the Provisional Junta at Madrid would resign on the meeting of the constituent Cortes.

He expressed regret that Olozaga and Rivero were not in the Cabinet. The government needed the aid of one of these eminent statesmen in the work of reorganizing the State on a liberal basis.

DRESDEN, Oct. 17.—Further tumults occurred here yesterday among the commissioners, but they were promptly suppressed.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—The government of Spain has appointed Rios Rosas Minister to England.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce will give a banquet to Lord Salisbury on the 27th. Reverdy Johnson will be a guest.

LONDON, Oct. 17.—Dispatches received here today from Rathkele, Ireland, state that Inspector Murphy, while attempting to capture O'Brien, the Fenian prisoner who escaped a few days ago, was fired at by concealed parties and slightly wounded.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The rumors of a large reduction of the French army, confidence in the maintenance of peace, and the expectations of a declaration in favor of liberal reforms by the Emperor, animated Paris, and have had a cheerful influence upon affairs in England.

The Parliamentary canvass throughout Great Britain is becoming very lively. Several Tory members of the last House have withdrawn their names as candidates, and retired discouraged. The Liberals are confident of a majority of thirty-five or more on a full vote in the next House. Mr. Roebuck's hostility to trades' unions injures his chances in Sheffield. Mr. Gladstone is actively canvassing South Lancashire, where he daily addresses large and enthusiastic meetings.

The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined. The choice of Prince Alfred, of England, which has been suggested, is regarded as absurd and impossible, because he is a Protestant. The name of Ferdinand, ex-King of Portugal, is mentioned with favor; though an ultramontane in religion, he is regarded as politically a liberal, is popular in Spain, and would be unobjectionable to Napoleon.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A dispatch from the east reports that the magazine in a Turkish troop ship at Smyrna exploded, instantly killing seven men and fatally injuring seventy others.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18.—Cyrus W. Field was a passenger on the steamship China, which sailed yesterday for New York.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—The "Gaulors" newspaper has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot General Prim at Madrid. The attempt was unsuccessful and the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterwards released by Prim himself.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—The Emperor and Empress are at St. Cloud.

From New York.

UTICA, Oct. 18.—A conference took place yesterday between Governor Seymour and certain members of the National Democratic Executive Committee in relation to some important measures to be adopted in the present canvass. During the conference Governor Seymour alluded to the suggestions made in some quarters as to a change in the Presidential ticket, and said that any change which should be made must include his withdrawal; that he was nominated against his wishes, and it would be a relief to him if any other name were substituted for his own.

The committee replied that no change had been contemplated by any of them, and that in their judgment nothing would be so injurious to the Democratic cause as a change of candidates, and they refused to entertain the question.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The Train Congressional Committee have sent cable dispatches to George Francis Train, at Dublin, advising him of his nomination for Congress from the Fifth District of this city, and urging him to pay all claims against him under protest, and fight them outside, and that returning to this country at once would insure his election.

The committee to-day received a dispatch from Dublin, stating that the money has been refused, and that his imprisonment is purely political, under pretence of debt; and should his friends see fit to place him in Congress, it would not only greatly facilitate the recovery of his own freedom, but would insure the immediate liberation of all our Irish-American citizens who are still lying in British Bastiles.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District met at Flatbush, Long Island, yesterday afternoon, and nominated John G. Schumaker for Congress.

It is said negotiations are in progress between the American and Atlantic Telegraph Companies, of this city, and some foreign capitalists, to lay a cable direct to Belgium; and that responsible parties are ready to enter into a contract to put down a cable for £500,000.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention to-day, after a sharp debate, adopted a resolution amending the canon so that any clergyman of the church can officiate in any of the churches of the denomination, with the consent of the clergyman or proper officer in charge of the church.

An amendment offered by Judge Conyngham, having a bearing on cases similar to that of the Rev. Mr. Tyng, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

A resolution in favor of opening week day grammar schools in church chapels were referred.

John Allen, the "wickedest man" in this city, was arrested this morning and held to answer the charge of keeping a resort of thieves, prostitutes, etc.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The Ville de Paris took out to-day $184,000 in specie, and the City of London about $10,000.

From Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 17.—The destruction of arms aboard the steamer Hesper still causes much excitement.

The Republican papers assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku Klux. The following particulars of the seizure have been obtained. On Thursday afternoon the tug Nettie Jones, Captain John Ford, left the wharf for Pickering, having a barge in tow. She reached her destination and landed a line, but had scarcely made fast before the spot was covered with men securely masked, probably one hundred in number. They quickly boarded the tug, took possession of the pilot-house and engineer's room, and ordered Captain Ford to start down the river.

When approaching Cat Island, twenty-five miles below, near the Arkansas shore, Captain Ford was ordered to run his tug alongside the little steamer Hesper, which was tied up and taking on wood. This was no sooner accomplished than the party suddenly sprang aboard the Hesper.

Little or nothing was said to the boarders, who evidently had an eye to business, and placed the crew under surveillance and commenced the work on hand. The gun boxes were broken open and the guns taken out and thrown into the river, and many of the guns were broken before being thrown over. A large quantity of ammunition in the hold marked "sundries" was also thrown overboard, and the party quietly returned to the tug, leaving the Hesper in the possession of her crew. Captain Houston and his brother made for the woods as soon as the Nettie was seen. At midnight the tug reached Point President Island, below the city, and was run aground and the raiders taken on shore in a skiff which they signalled. Strict orders were given to Captain Ford to remain below until daylight, and the tug returned here this morning.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 17.—Three companies of heavy artillery from this fortress have been ordered south on temporary duty—Battery G, First Artillery, to Atlanta; Battery A, Third Artillery, to Columbia, S. C.; and Battery C, Fifth Artillery, to Raleigh, N. C. They left at daylight this morning for their respective destinations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17.—Nothing has been received at the State Department confirmatory of the cable dispatch that a basis of agreement on the Alabama claims has been reached, though it is not deemed improbable by the authorities here.

The dispatch gave no indication as to the disposition of the points in dispute between the two governments; but should it prove correct, it must be a concession on the part of Lord Stanley, as Minister Johnson has not been empowered to recede from the position hitherto held by our government.

The Treasury Department.

Fractional currency printed for the week,	$516,471
Shipped to U. S. Depository, Louisville,	50,000
Shipped to U. S. Depository, Cincinnati,	50,000
Shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New York,	100,000
Shipped to Assistant Treasurer, New Orleans,	100,000
Shipped to banks, &c.,	354,383
Securities held for circulating notes,	342,094,950
Securities held for deposits of public moneys,	38,006,350
National bank notes issued for week,	111,310
Total issued to date,	319,482,806
Mutilated notes returned,	9,842,979
Notes of insolvent banks redeemed,	834,331
Actual circulation at this date,	299,926,505
Fractional currency redeemed,	525,490

President Johnson on the Change of Front.

The many representations made in various newspapers that President Johnson would be a candidate for the Presidency in case of Mr. Seymour's withdrawal are without foundation. There is the best authority for saying that President Johnson has neither approved the proposition to withdraw Seymour's name nor intimated a wish to be nominated, or a willingness to accept such a nomination, but, on the contrary, has looked upon the proposition for a change of candidates as injudicious and ill-timed.

Reciprocity.

So many contradictory statements have appeared regarding the position of the question of trade with the provinces of British North America, a settlement of the fisheries dispute and the free navigation of the river St. Lawrence, that it was considered proper to obtain correct information on the subject, and the matter stands thus:

Mr. Thornton, the British Minister here, addressed a note to Mr. Seward in July last, calling attention to the distressed condition of the people of Nova Scotia in consequence of their exclusion from our markets, consequent upon the termination of the reciprocity treaty, and asking him to enter into negotiations.

Mr. Seward referred Mr. Thornton's communication to Mr. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, who replied that the treaty having been abrogated by the legislative branch of the government, he considered it would not be advisable to resume negotiations until Congress should give some intimation of its desire that they should be reopened, and at the same time expressing his opinion that it was for the interest of the United States that the question of trade with the British provinces should be adjusted in some definite manner. This correspondence was sent by Mr. Seward to the Committee of Ways and Means just before the July adjournment. In reply to an inquiry by members of the Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Seward informed them he was ready to open negotiations for a new reciprocity treaty whenever the committee should refer the subject to him.

Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Logan, Maynard, Brooks and Niblack, of the committee, agreed to make such a report, and Mr. Schenck was willing it should be made. Mr. Griswold was absent. An adjournment, however, took place so early that there was no opportunity of putting a report before the House, and hence the matter went over until the assembling of Congress, with the knowledge that the Committee of Ways and Means are nearly unanimous upon the subject, and that Mr. Seward will open negotiations as soon as the committee are enabled to report.

In the Senate the subject has also been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it is known that Chairman Sumner is strongly in favor of negotiations. Mr. Sumner has frequently stated that he reported in favor of abrogating the old reciprocity treaty, not because he desired a cessation of trade with the British Provinces, but because he did not consider the treaty as sufficiently comprehensive or beneficial to the United States, and that he believed the proper course was to abrogate that treaty instead of attempting to patch it up, and then to negotiate a new treaty of a comprehensive character which should include manufactures, and be made in the interest of this country, and not as the former treaty, with a political object.

From Europe by Steamship.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17.—The City of Baltimore brings two days' later mails from Europe.

The Madrid official gazette publishes Queen Isabella's protest, and adds: "The nation has passed its sovereign judgment on the acts of the Queen, and can now pass a verdict on her words."

All the moderate generals who fought under the Queen have recognized the revolution. General Prim had a triumphal reception at Saragossa. Some of the provincial pintos protested against Serrano's assumption of supreme power without a vote of the people.

Queen Christiana has arrived at Bordeaux.

The Provincial Correspondence, of Berlin, says the Prussian government will not interfere in Spain, but will await the development of affairs there, and respect the judgment of the Spanish people. There is no fear that the Spanish revolution will disturb the peace of Europe.

The burning of a government flour mill at Pesth involved a loss of 611,000 florins

Mr. Livingstone is said to be within one week's march of Zanzibar.

Murder of a Sheriff and Judge in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The Sheriff and Parish Judge of St. Mary's Parish were assassinated at Franklin, La., last night, by parties who escaped without being recognized. The Sheriff was killed in his hotel, and the Parish Judge's body was found in the street by the patrol, which was organized immediately after the discovery of the Sheriff's assassination. The Coroner's inquest is progressing, but nothing has been elicited towards discovering the perpetrators. Several men were engaged in the transaction, but were mounted on horses, and escaped in the darkness.

Assassination in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 18.—B. F. Randolph, a negro preacher, and a member of the South Carolina State Senate, was murdered at Cokesburg, in Albemarle county, in this state, on Friday last. He had been on an electioneering tour, and on Thursday delivered a speech at Abbeville Court House. On Friday he took the cars for Anderson, and on arriving at Cokesburg, put his baggage in the ladies' car, and went on the platform. Three white men then rode up, dismounted, and fired on him, wounding him mortally, and although it was broad daylight, the murderers were not recognized and escaped. Randolph's body has been taken to Columbia.

From Detroit.

DETROIT, Oct. 18.—Vessel captains report the storm on Lake Huron on Friday night as the severest and most destructive for many years. Many vessels have put into Port Huron dismantled, and several collisions occurred on the lake and river. Three or four lumber barges broke loose from a tug at Point au Basque, and two women and a child were drowned on the barge Paragon. The Canadian gunboat Prince Alfred brought their bodies to Sarnia, and also towed the barge there, where she lies water-logged.

From Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct. 18.—The Annual National Convention of the Methodist Sunday School Union commenced to-day. Interesting services were conducted morning and afternoon, at the four Methodist churches, by distinguished preachers of the denomination, and this evening a reunion meeting of the Sunday-school workers was held at the City Hall.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—General Blair made two speeches to large crowds here last night.

General E. B. Brown, United States Pension Agent here, was required yesterday to plead to an indictment against him, charging conspiracy to defraud the government in connection with distilled spirits. The General's brother, Dr. Brown, was also arrested on a charge of complicity in tobacco frauds.

—During the late Paris Exhibition an important "convention" was entered into by the representatives of different European countries, which had for its object the international reproduction of works of art, and an interchange of the same between the national museums and galleries of each country. Every European country has fine historical monuments of art, which can be easily reproduced by casts, electrotypes, photographs, and other processes; and it is proposed to form a commission in each country to correspond with commissions in other countries, and effect mutual interchanges. The convention has been signed by princes of the blood of nearly every royal house in Europe.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON. — Yesterday morning, the Spring Garden M. E. Church was crowded on the occasion of a sermon by the Rev. W. Morley Punshon, the eminent English divine. He selected as a text the passage of Scripture—St. Matthew v. 16:—"Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

Somewhat condensed, the sermon was as follows:—

In the last verse of the 4th chapter you read thus:—"And there followed him great multitudes of people from Galilee, and from Decapolis, and from Jerusalem, and from Judea, and from beyond Jordan;" and in the first verse of the 5th chapter you read:—"And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain."

Starting thus, Mr. Punshon made some general remarks about the manner in which the people flocked to hear the Saviour; about His own Divine teachings; about the fewness and unskilfulness of the "laborers;" about the feebleness and ignorance of the first disciples; about the "heir-ship" of the Saints, and the glorious kingdom awaiting them "in the fullness of time."

He then alluded to the "Sermon on the Mount," in which the words of the text are contained; enumerated the "beatitudes" there pronounced by Jesus, and quoted the words of the Holy Writ, directing them to his Christian hearers:—"Ye are the salt of the earth," "Ye are the light of the world." Believers are promised every felicity, their corrupt natures purified, they are kept secure in the hand of God, and Heaven is reserved for them in the future.

With this exordium the speaker passed on. "Let your light so shine," etc. The ultimate purpose of the Christian life is to glorify God. This is the plain declaration of Scripture. To this end we must let our "light shine." Why? That the world may glorify us and give us honor? No! That it may glorify our Father which is in Heaven. This purpose commends itself to every propriety of moral life, to every sanction of enlightened reason. God, as the father of His creatures, under which endearing name all His attributes are included, claims, and claims justly, the highest homage. It is true that by this homage we add not to His glory or His power; but He is the author of our life and happiness, and as such our homage is His just due. Christian intelligence recognizes this—recognizes it as a duty, and accords it as a pleasure. An obedient life will do all the glory of God. All the heart's praise of such a one will be to his glory. It is just this which constitutes the main difference between the man who is born and the man who is born again—the one acts for himself, the other aims, in all that he does, at the glory of God. And if you will consider for a moment you will discover that an essential to this glorifying of God is that He should be seen. God is always glorified wherever God is seen. Hence the heavens are said to declare the glory of God—He is seen, and therefore glorified in the ends of creation. He is seen in the sun, in the stars, and in the everlasting hills, and glorified. He is seen in the conditions of human affairs—in revolution always issuing in reconstruction—in the social compact, in family joys, in the regularity and beneficence of law. He is seen as the ruler of all these, and glory must be given to His name. And so in the work of redemption. Every instance of conversion wrought by His spirit, every reclamation of the hardened adult or the innocent child, makes Him visible. Is it not, then, meet that our first duty should be the glory of God? Every question of casuistry is to be settled with reference to this alone. Every matter of earthly concernment is to be judged in the light which streams from His throne. Our duty, then, a solitary finger beckons us, that we should obey God and give Him glory, and that without a moment's faltering. When temptation or error assails and the struggle is hot, still exclaim, "How can I do this great wickedness and sin against God?" And in the ordinary matters of life, in common things, in which it may be presumed there is no great temptation to depart from rectitude, still do all to the glory of God. This is the primary purpose of the Christian life.

Subordinate to this is the second purpose:—"Let your light shine before men that they may see your good works." This is the second purpose of the Christian life, in order that seeing your good works they may glorify your Father which is in Heaven. To glorify God, walk before men to all well pleasing. That is the right means to the right end. God Himself has so ordained. Thus you work upon your fellows, and go far towards leading them in the right path. Thus you exercise a mighty influence for good. Remember that God works through human agencies—that He employs human instrumentalities to accomplish His purposes. With what a solemn responsibility, then, is each believer charged! Be your sphere lofty or lowly—dwell you in a palace or a hut—you all have honor, all have influence; and I say to you, use them for good. This is the exhortation which comes to you from Holy Writ:—"Let your light shine,' etc. There is not one now present without this interest or power, and use it, again I entreat you, for good. "Let your light shine," etc.

Making an earnest and eloquent appeal to his hearers to fulfil the injunctions of the text, Mr. Punshon continued:—

These, then, are the primary and secondary purposes of the Christian life; first, the glorifying God; second, the letting men see your good works, that they may glorify your Father which is in Heaven.

Now, then, how shall these be best accomplished? Let us, for a few moments, carry out the analogy of light. There was a time when it was not; when this world was formless. All was chaos, and darkness brooded over the face of the deep. Light was the first born of creation. God said, "Let there be light; and there was light." God made two great lights—the greater light to shine by day, and the lesser light to shine by night. But it is the same light wherever you find it; whether it glitters on the wing of the fire-fly or parkles in the ruby; whether it flashes from the diamond turned out of a pebble by the lapidary's wheel. It is always the same. It belongs not to the things from which it glitters, but comes from another source. So with the Christian. His light is not his own, but comes down from the Father of lights, with whom there is no variableness, neither shadow of turning. Every perfect gift cometh down from Him, and therefore let us always bear in mind that as we let our light shine before men, all its lustre breaks down from on high. There is no pride in light. It shines equally as brilliant in the poor house of the peasant as in the palace of the prince. It is essential to man, and like a willing servant, is silent and active in its mission. It is universal, too; it visits and illuminates every portion of the earth.

Making an application of these analogies, saying that a true Christian light was without pride, all embracing, charitable, self-evidencing and joyous, the reverend speaker brought his sermon to a close.

FATAL RESULT OF A SHOOTING.—Washington Hamilton, who was shot on election day, at the polls on Third street, below Christian, by Policeman Robert Swain, died early yesterday morning. The policeman was arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Devitt, and was committed to await the result of the Coroner's inquest. The allegation at the time of the occurrence was that Hamilton had been flourishing a pistol, and being advised to put it away, did so; that soon after he had a trouble with one of the bystanders and was approached by the policeman, whereupon he again drew his pistol. At this point the policeman drew his pistol and discharged it. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Henry Saderfield, aged twenty-two years, residing at No. 1106 Wood street, had his backbone and ankle broken, while endeavoring to raise a barrel of flour. He was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

SLIGHT FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, about 8 o'clock, was caused by the burning of the roofs of two frame houses on South street, above Sixth, occupied by the Bedford Street Mission.

MORE NATURALIZATION.—Voting citizens are being manufactured quite rapidly in Camden. During the past week the courts have granted naturalization papers to the following-named individuals in addition to those already reported:—Eugene O'Neill, Augustus Thies, James Henry, Matthew Henry, John Henry, David Henry, John Haverstick, Jacob Engelke, Thomas Rafferty, Joseph Stukey, Benjamin Keebler, Maurice Smith, Gottlieb Schaffer, Mathias French, Frederick Clarke, James Ryan, William Mutlane, Edward McCaffrey, John Vaes, Henry Horsman, Matthew Merkle, Francis Schmith, Patrick Rodgers, Michael McCabe, John Carlts, John Kelley, Andrew Fitzgerald, Patrick O'Neal, Richard Livingston, Michael Hafferman, John Hunt, Patrick Leonard, John Logan, William Keegan, William Neville, James Rouke, Patrick Kennedy, John Morley, Henry McFadden, Bryan Reardon, Henry Ducy, Patrick Owens, Daniel Allen, John Riley, John Barry, Andrew Sheer, Thomas Watson, Owen O'Harra, Patrick McGrath, T. C. Merry, John Burke, Joseph Lowe, Christian Freck, Peter Waiter, Jacob Freck, Joseph Winglespeck, Robert Ramsey, Edward Renshaw, Martin Ryan, Thomas Logan, Adam Zikler, Thomas Whalan.

THE CHARLESTOWN FIREMEN.—The Howard Fire Company of Charlestown, Mass., now in our city, will leave for home to-morrow morning. On Saturday they visited, in company with a number of our Philadelphia firemen, various places of note, and to-day a trip will be made to the Wissahickon.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.
SUN RISES....6 15 MOON SETS....8 14
SUN SETS....5 14 HIGH WATER....4 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JOHN O. JAMES, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, JOHN D. TAYLOR, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 30
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 1
Columbia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 2
Belgian	London	New York	Oct. 3
Arago	Southampton	New York	Oct. 5
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
France	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 7

FOR EUROPE.

Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
C. of Washington	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 20
Samaria	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 22
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Columbia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 24
Colorado	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 28
City of Boston	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 31
Bellona	New York	London	Oct. 31
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 31

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Guiding Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 20
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 20
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 22
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Cortes	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Star of the Union	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 24
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 24

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Prometheus, Gray, Charleston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl
Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, Cork for orders, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig Manzanillo, Megone, Salem, R. H. Powell.
Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, Boston, G. S. Repplier.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, Norwich, Hammett & Neill.
Schr S. J. Gilmore, Bunker, Cambridge, J. Rommel, Jr.
Schr A. B. Leaning, Brower, Salisbury, Fuller & Co.
Schr Race Horse, Pendar, Newburyport, C. Lunt.
Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, Washington.
Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston.
Schr Nadab Cheney, Newburyport.
Steamer Valley City, Morgan, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Diamond State, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Star of the Union, Cooksey, from New Orleans, via Havana, 6 days, with mdse to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced heavy weather and thick fog the whole passage. Samuel Carnahan, fireman, a resident of Philadelphia, died, and was buried at sea 7th inst., on the passage from New Orleans to Havana.

Steamship Pioneer, Catharine, 70 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Experienced heavy NE gales during the passage.

Brig N. Stowers, French, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Carrie Walker, McFarland, 4 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr Oneida, Davis, 4 days from Bath, in ballast to captain.

Schr S. W. Fish, Willey, 4 days from Kennebunk, Me., in ballast to captain.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 4 hours from Boston, with mdse. and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Saw outside of the Capes of the Delaware, one barque and two brigs, bound in; off the Buoy on the Brown, barque Centre, in ballast; off Fourteen Foot Bank, one barque, bound up; at Reedy Island, one brig, bound up.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond via Norfolk with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Brig Clytie, Dow, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig S. W. Holbrook, Polley, 7 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Manzanilla, Megone, from Wilmington.

Schr J. A. Grant, Risley, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr S. A. Hammond, Paine, 4 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.

Schr Ann Rambo, Eskridge, 6 days from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr A. H. Furber, Cobb, from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. Williamson, Conner, from James river, with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Potosi, Truax, 1 day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to Jos. E. Palmer.

Schr Wm. Townsend, McNitt, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Morning, Simmons, from Rappahannock.

Schr J. A. Griffin, Foster, from Boston.

Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Boston.

Schr M. Reinhart, Hand, from Boston.

Schr R. K. Vaughan, Risley, from Boston.

Schr John H. Allen, Ketchum, from Boston.

Schr W. F. Phelps, Cranmer, from Boston.

Schr H. A. Rogers, Frambes, from Boston.

Schr A. H. Leaming, Brower, from Boston.

Schr Grace Girdler, Smith, from Boston.

Schr Nadab, Cheney, from Newburyport.

Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Salisbury.

Schr S. J. Gilmore, Bunker, from New Bedford.

Schr Margaret and Lucy, Crosley, from East Weymouth.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

WENT TO SEA.

Barques Jenny, for Bremen, and Wild Gazelle, for Leghorn, went to sea at 10 A. M. 16th inst. Reported by W. T. Eldridge, pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Romaine, Card, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 16th inst.

Brig Open Sea, Coombs, sailed from Bangor for Philadelphia 15th inst.

Brig Frontier, Skinner, cleared at Portland for Philadelphia 16th inst.

Schrs Fred Bliss, Davis, hence; Hattie Page Haley, do.; and Mary Louisa, Snow, from Gloucester for Philadelphia, at Salem 15th inst.

Schr A. M. Haines, hence at Richmond 16th inst.

Schr Kate P. Waddy, Smith, from Richmond for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 15th inst. with staves.

Schr R. H. Huntley, for Philadelphia, and Vapor, Bogart, for Philadelphia or Georgetown, D. C., sailed from Providence 16th inst.

Schr Hannah Blackman, Jones, from Providence for Philadelphia at Bristol 15th inst.

Schr Julia F. Pratt, Nickerson, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schrs Sallie B. Bateman; Alice Putnam, Atwood; and Caroline Grant, Greenleaf, hence for Boston, at New London 15th inst.

Schrs Alex. Mitchell, Gray; L. Chester, Gookin; War Eagle, Crowell; and Marietta Steelman, hence at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Elizabeth English, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Redington, Gregory, hence at Rockland 13th inst.

Schr Malaska Fickett, hence at Gardiner, Me., 12th inst.

Schr Cora Clark, hence at Portland 12th inst.

Schr Reading R., No. 20, sailed from Norwich for Philadelphia 15th inst.

Schrs Glenwood Lawrence, and M. R. Carlisle, Potter, sailed from Fall River for Philadelphia 13th inst.

Schr Monitor, Robbins, sailed from Fall River for Philadelphia 14th inst.

Schrs Sarah E. Purves, Jones, and H. E. Russell, Schaffer, hence at Fall River 14th inst.

Schr Thomas Borden, Writhington, sailed from Fall River for Philadelphia 16th inst.

Schrs Ann Dole, Kelsey, hence for Fall River, at New York 16th inst.

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS.—Principal Depot, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street, Central Depot, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street, one door below Chesnut. Established 1862. Revenue Stamps of every description constantly on hand in any amount. Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

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FOR SIX NIGHTS,
Commencing THIS MONDAY, October 19,
of the world-renowned
HANLON BROTHERS,
Reunion and farewell tour of the world-famed
HANLON BROTHERS,
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with their juvenile prodigies, FRANCOIS JULIAN, and VICTOR, and their new
TRANSATLANTIC COMBINATION!
now making their FINAL TOUR of the United States. In addition to the attractions presented by the HANLONS, they have also under engagement the following European celebrities:
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the daring young Russian Athlete, and champion of the world upon the
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the Accomplished Comedienne and Vocalist,
ALFRED B. SEDGWICK, Concertinist and Baffo Singer, Messrs. SYLVANI and BENEDICT, Grotesque Artists.
Admission 25, 50, 75c., and $1.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Curtain rises at a quarter to 8 o'clock.
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ONLY HANLON MATINEE.
PRICES AS USUAL TO MATINEE. 10 19 1f

WALNUT ST. THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7½ TO 8.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 19,
First night of the Eminent Tragedian,
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT,
In his celebrated character of
HAMLET, PRINCE OF DENMARK,
In Shakespeare's Historical Tragedy, in Five Acts, of
HAMLET.
The Tragedy will be mounted in the magnificent manner peculiar to this Theatre, combining its famous SCENERY, FURNITURE, AND COSTUMES.
TUESDAY—MR. E. L. DAVENPORT IN WILD OATS AND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at quarter to 8.
LOTTA AS FIRE-FLY.
MONDAY, AND EVERY EVENING,
Falconer's new Military Drama,
FIRE-FLY.
LOTTA AS FIRE-FLY,
With her great Drum Solo, French Song, and Mad Dance.
With Mr. CRAIG as RAKE.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF LOTTA.
SATURDAY—FIRE-FLY MATINEE AT 2.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
P. M.,
wich is Postmaster,
Confederit X Roads,
wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
will be WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 21st, at Horticultural Hall. Subject—"Cursed be Canaan."
Tickets 50 cents. For sale at Trumpler's and J. W. Claxton's, Chesnut street.
No extra charge for reserved seats. 10 17 4t*

H

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1868.

Democracy and Intelligence Synonymous.

THE New York *World* still continues its crusade against the Tammany candidates, despite and in defiance of the dictum of Belmont, Tilden, and Schell. This morning it avers that "the Democratic masses are never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence." And so it insists that Seymour shall speak the truth, and Blair do a still more serviceable thing by perpetrating "a chivalrous action." Verily these are hard terms, but the *World* reasserts its belief that they are the only ones on which the party can be saved from utter ruin in November.

Seymour has spoken. In conference with certain members of the Democratic Executive Committee at Utica on Saturday, he declared that "he was nominated against his wishes, that it would be a relief to him if any other name were substituted for his own, and that any change which should be made must include his withdrawal." But Mr. Seymour found the committee obstinate in their refusal to entertain such a proposition, and finding them thus obstinate, he will doubtless hold back the truth for which, according to the *World*, the Democratic masses "yearn."

Nor has Blair been silent. Silence is not one of the infirmities of the Blair family. He ventilated his views at St. Louis on Saturday evening, and "all he had to say was, that both candidates will always be ready to lay down their candidacy when it can no longer be of service to the Democratic party of the country." Still Blair did not go the full chivalric length demanded by the *World*, nor have we any reason to believe that he will hereafter.

The Democratic masses will not be materially affected by either Seymour's speaking the truth or by Blair's doing a chivalrous action. They are, as the *World* solemnly declares, "never so wronged as by those who underrate their intelligence." Wade Hampton, when he dictated the Tammany platform, was guilty of this thing; and so was Vallandigham when he nominated Seymour. As for Blair's nomination, it was the result of a sublime display of stupidity all around. If Seymour should speak the truth, and if Blair should achieve a chivalrous action—which means simply that both of them should give up the ghost politically, of their own free will and accord—the great blunder of underrating the intelligence of the Democratic masses will remain, embodied in the platform which Wade Hampton dictated to the servile tools by whom he found himself surrounded. The fruits of the policy adopted by the Democratic party are clearly discernible. The bulwarks behind which they entrenched themselves—Sharswood's majority of 922 in October of last year—have been gallantly scaled, and their demoralized forces are in full rout. The only thing that can be done before the 3d of November is to change their leaders; to join a new issue with their victorious foes is an utter impossibility. Led by whomsoever they may prefer, their cause is the cause of anarchy and revolution, and this is too heavy a dose for "the intelligence of the Democratic masses." All of which means simply that the election of November 3d will be merely a formal declaration of the predetermined and already expressed will of the people. The only danger besetting the Republican masses is the fear that they may be lulled into a false sense of security by the turn affairs have taken, and relax their efforts in behalf of the cause of truth and justice. Let every earnest man in the party, North and South, see to it that no lukewarmness steals upon his zeal and snatches the final triumph from our grasp.

Let Us Have Peace.

In the language of General Grant, there was at the close of the war "a fine feeling at the South which ought to have been taken advantage of," but unfortunately the apostacy of Andrew Johnson gave the Rebels cause to hope that they would be able to regain the ascendancy which they had lost, and from his obstinate persistence in a line of policy which was condemned by the loyal portion of the nation sprang the unnumbered ills that perplex us to-day. It was not to be expected, after such a contest as we had just passed through when he was called to the Presidential chair, that all the questions of reconstruction could be settled without difficulty, and the affairs of the nation be carried on just as if nothing had happened. But at no other time in the history of the country was there a greater necessity for a wise, firm, moderate, and clear-headed man at the head of affairs and a perfect accordance between the President and Congress. Mr. Johnson has always claimed that he adopted no new policy of his own, but that he only carried out the proposed programme of Mr. Lincoln. It is not necessary now for us to argue how far this assertion is correct or not; but it is certain that if Mr. Lincoln had lived he would either have brought Congress over to his way of thinking, or else he would have abandoned his ideas when he found that they placed him in a position of antagonism to the legislative branch of the Government. Mr. Lincoln had modesty as well as common sense; and he knew, as well as every other sensible man in the country, that entire harmony between the President and Congress was the first essential towards remedying the evils of the war and bringing the seceded States into their old positions as integral portions of the great American Union.

Mr. Johnson rekindled the flames of strife, and, impoverished as the people of the South were at the ending of the Rebellion, they have been encouraged to submit to every privation with the expectation that they would be placed in a position which would enable them to dictate their own terms and again get the management of the Government in their hands. How futile these expectations have proved we all know, and the President's conduct has only served to inspire the loyal men of the country with a sterner determination than ever not to permit Rebels and traitors to rule. In General Grant the Republican party have found a candidate who enjoys the respect and confidence of the entire country. That he has no bitter feelings towards the people of the South he has proved by his words and actions. But it is certain that under his administration of the Government the spirit of outrage and murder which now prevails in that section will be repressed by the strong arm of the law, while every means that lies in his power will be used to bring about a return of peace and prosperity. General Grant's election may now be considered an assured thing, and we may congratulate ourselves on the prospect of having a President whose most ardent wishes are for peace, and who will make his policy to accord with that of Congress, so that both branches of the Government will work together harmoniously. The Democracy practically give up the contest, as their most intelligent men did when Seymour and Blair were nominated. Any hopes that the Northern Copperheads and their Southern Rebel friends might have had were extinguished by the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Nebraska last week; and with the inauguration of Grant on the 4th of March let us hope that a new era of peace will begin, and that hatreds, heart-burnings, and sectional jealousies, which culminated in the Rebellion, will die out and be forgotten. "Let us have peace."

The Democratic Wake.

On Saturday night the mourners over the corpse of Democracy held a formal and time-honored wake at Ninth and Arch, and the merits of the dear departed were expatiated on in full by Brown and Ingersoll and Meany and Miles. The intimate relations subsisting between the deceased and Mr. Charles Ingersoll, and the hardships they had undergone together, made his remarks peculiarly affecting. Probably they would have been much more rational had he not, like his distinguished namesake Charles I, lost his head. As a consequence he rambled on like some garrulous grandfather who attends the funeral of his descendant. Such of the speech, however, as was said in commemoration of the dead and as a consolation to the living, we cheerfully make room for.

The orator commenced by telling the sad thing that the "Democratic party, like the old French Guard, never surrenders—it dies first." This is a satisfactory explanation of the mourners being present, but we would like to know whether the entire Democratic party concurs with one of its wings, and prefers the "last ditch" as a resting-place? The Southern Democracy would never surrender, it said, but it has not yet made a mausoleum of that mythical "ditch." Can it be that the immortal Democratic party will agree with Hudibras, that "he who fights and runs away will live to fight another day," and repudiate the valiant threat of the lofty Ingersoll?

But despite all valorous declarations, the awkward fact remains the same, that the party was beaten, badly beaten. Now, how must that fact be overcome? Clearly by charges of fraud. So the great Ingersoll proceeds to charge fraud, in that the Republican judges of election referred to refused the votes of newly naturalized citizens. By this means, says the sublime Ingersoll, the State was "lost to us by eight thousand majority." *Ergo*, it must be that, in addition to the six thousand votes fraudulently polled by these men, there were eight thousand more who did not succeed in voting. Why, the calculation of twenty-five seconds to a man in the Supreme Court is too much! Ten seconds is about the true average. And because these votes were refused, Mr. Ingersoll proceeded to display his logic. He said:—

"A man derives his vote from the Constitution, the right of suffrage belonging to the native-born and naturalized citizen. To throw out the votes of all naturalized citizens the Republicans would throw out the votes of all Democratic citizens."

All A is B, all C is D, therefore all E is F. Such is the logic of Mr. Ingersoll. If Bunsby hasn't a rival at last!

After explaining how it happened that defeat occurred, which—upon the principle that every man who falls on a pavement, the moment he rises looks carefully for the piece of orange-peel on which he slipped—was a satisfactory occupation, the orator went on to derive consolation from the melancholy event. He said:—

"The consequences of being defeated would not be irreparable to the party. In the next four years there are to be commercial revolutions that no one can prevent; *and the Democratic party, if in power, would have to bear the odium of such disorders.* The only danger in our losing this Presidential election is that you might not stand firm to your principles during the interval."

Would any insolent wretch dare to suggest, in connection with the name of the sublime Ingersoll, that odious proverb of *sour grapes?* Perish the thought! But still it is really remarkable that the Democracy was desirous to bear this "odious burden" of commercial revolution, and strove so hard and committed so many frauds and perjuries to subject themselves to it. We congratulate them on their escape—not the slight straw's weight of that "odium" will not rest on them for many years to come.

A champagne cork, it is said, is eagerly seized by a drowning man as a buoy to bear him up. The cork which Mr. Ingersoll threw to the Democracy had not the buoyancy of that bauble. He closed with saying, "in the event of not succeeding, let us take the chance that General Grant will come to us during the next four years." Pleasing anticipation! Certainly, Democratic fellow-citizens, wait for General Grant to come to you! One of the most pleasing exercises of the human mind is confidence, and we hear it suggested that each one of the faithful, following the advice of Mr. Ingersoll, will wear a small anchor as a medal, illustrative of the poetic sentiment that—

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast."

Farragut.

THE movements of Admiral Farragut in European waters have excited a great deal of wonderment on the part of some of the sensation journals of the Old World. Whenever a person of note, whether of royal, noble, or plebeian blood, goes over an extended tour, every turn and crook in his path is carefully noted by these European Jenkinses, and not an incident is suffered to pass without being tortured into something of political significance. Farragut has puzzled these enterprising Bohemians not a little. He carries his flag into every sea and harbor, and sits down with royalty to eat and drink in every capital. Addresses in all the tongues of modern Babel are showered upon him, and to each and every one he contrives to get up a reply of some sort, satisfactory on all sides in the main. But nothing comes of all this perambulation by land and tacking by water. The old Sea Dog quietly pursues his way from one point to another, accommodating himself to the manners and customs of each nationality he visits, arousing the utmost enthusiasm while he remains, and leaving the most enduring and flattering impression when he departs. And yet nothing comes of it. He talks blandly and flatteringly to the Sultan one day, and on the next receives and encourages a Cretan deputation; he plays the very humble and obedient servant to the petty King of Denmark, and then tosses off a bumper with the royal automaton of Prussia, under the management of Count von Bismark. In all this he is excessively neutral, and the Bohemians are sorely distressed thereat.

The passage of the Dardanelles is the solitary event in Farragut's European cruise which has afforded them a considerable degree of satisfaction. The Treaty of Paris closed the straits to the navies of the world; and very wisely, for the only argument in favor of throwing them open to men-of-war would be to permit those sailing under different and jealous flags to raise a smoke on the peaceful waters of the Black Sea. The Sublime Porte, in the excess of its admiration for royal blood, has seen proper to relax the rule in favor of vessels bearing sovereigns or their heirs, and this has caused no complaint on the part of the treaty powers. But there is no taint of royalty in the veins of Farragut, and he, too, was suffered to sail up into the Golden Horn. The amiable Turk known as Abdul Azis, it is true, cited the great achievements of the Admiral as a substantial reason for the violation of his treaty obligations, and with this apologetic explanation Europe was comparatively satisfied for a time. But the more they dwell upon the subject the more formidable does it become, and the *Courrier Russe* of St. Petersburg has at last come to the conclusion that Farragut's entrance into the Bosphorus constituted "a most serious political event." Another journal, the *Epoque* of Paris, has also been thrown into a perplexing mood by the movements of our great naval hero, and comes to the conclusion that some of the great powers will soon demand of the United States the cause and meaning of all the mystery connected therewith.

These circumstances serve to illustrate the difference between the political and governmental systems of the two hemispheres. The great men of the whole world can traverse the length and breadth of the United States, and attract no more attention than a travelling circus. There is an enthusiastic outpouring by the people to welcome the dignitaries a each stage of their journeys, and nothing more. In Europe all is different, for the simple reason that the rulers and the people are natural enemies, and are continually plotting and counterplotting against each other. Therefore, whenever a man of note makes a journey either by sea or land, it is regarded as being significant of something or other of a political tendency. He is either spying out the nakedness of the enemy's country, or is engaged in fomenting a coalition which may result in something serious. Not until all Europe rises in its might and shakes off the incubus of kingcraft and oligarchy will there be a change in this respect, and not until that auspicious event will government in the Old World be made to fulfil its true mission, the happiness and prosperity of the entire people.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERIN Tablet of Solidified Glycerin tends to preserve the skin from dryness and wrinkles, imparts a wonderful degree of softness and delicacy to the complexion, and whiteness to the skin; is an excellent dentifrice, grateful to the taste and tonic to the mouth and gums; imparts sweetness to the breath, and renders the teeth beautifully white. For sale by all druggists. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street. 2 42

REV. W. MORLEY PUNSHON, M. A., THE ELOQUENT ENGLISH ORATOR, will lecture at the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON MONDAY EVENING, October 19.

Subject—"FLORENCE AND HER MEMORIES."

Reserved seats in Parquet and Parquet Circle, $1'50 each.

Reserved seats in the Balcony and Stage tickets, $1'00

Tickets may be procured at the M. E. Book Room, No. 1018 ARCH Street, until 5 o'clock, after which the reserved seats remaining unsold will be for sale at the door at One Dollar each. 10 13 6t

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Members of the UNION BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION will be held on TUESDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at their room, N. W. corner of SEVENTH and SANSOM Streets, to elect Officers and Managers for the ensuing year, and to hear the report of the year's operations.

The Lady visitors, contributors, and all interested, are cordially invited to be present.

10 17 3t* JOHN H. ATWOOD.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE "NEW THING UNDER THE sun," of which Solomon doubted, is PHALON'S "FLOR DE MAYO," that rare perfume for the handkerchief. It cannot be described, for there is nothing like it in the whole realm of fragrance. Sold by all druggists. 1t

OFFICE OF THE CITY TREASURER. PHILADELPHIA, October 14, 1868.

NOTICE

To Holders of City Warrants and Certificates of City Loan:—

Registered City Warrants numbering from No. 1 to 3006, inclusive, will be paid upon presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from this date.

Certificates of Loan of the City of Philadelphia that have been left at this office for registry, are now ready for delivery. Holders of receipts are requested to present the same and receive their certificates.

Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing January, 1869, will be paid with the accrued interest on presentation. Interest will cease at date of maturity.

JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, 10 14 12t City Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, October 5, 1868.

A meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company will be held at the BOARD OF TRADE ROOMS CHESNUT, above Fifth street, on the 20th day of October instant, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering a lease and contract proposed to be made between the said Company and the Nesquehoning Valley Railroad Company.

10 6 12t20 E. W. CLARK, President.

OFFICE OF THE DIAMOND COAL COMPANY, No. 309 WALNUT Street.

NOTICE.—The Directors have declared a dividend of 75 CENTS per share, payable on and after the 17th instant. S. ALTER, Secretary.

October 16, 1868. 10 16 3t*

DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WITH their scaly, ichorous, itching desquamations, form a series of most obstinate, burdensome disorders. Happily a remedy is found in HISKELL'S TETTER OINTMENT, which is a specific for any form of skin disease. No matter of how long standing or what treatment it has been under, it will be radically cured. Sold 50 cents per box. JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 ARCH Street. 10 15

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held this day, JOSEPH G. MITCHELL was unanimously elected President.

10 13 6t J. WIEGAND, Jr., Cashier.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27 mwf

CHEMISTS STATE THAT THE PROcess which gives to sponge its superior elasticity is incapable of injuring the sponge, but on the contrary protects it from decay. This is the undisputed testimony of the hundreds of thousands now using the Elastic Sponge. 8 3 mwf

THE NEW CABINET BEDSTEAD.—An elegant and perfectly furnished Bedstead, ready for use instantly. Assumes the appearance of a splendid cabinet or library. Easily managed by the most delicate ladies. Warerooms, No. 920 CHESNUT Street. 10 12 1m

POLITICAL.

UNION LEAGUE MEETING

AT

CONCERT HALL.

The Republicans and other loyal citizens of Philadelphia friendly to the election of

GRANT AND COLFAX,

Will assemble in Mass Meeting

AT CONCERT HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, 20th inst.,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK,

To express their condemnation of the gross frauds committed by the leaders of the Democratic party at the late election.

The ballot-box has been openly desecrated. Fraud and violence have defied the will of the people. Armed ruffians have been brought from other cities to overawe the peaceable voters. Fraudulent naturalization papers have been voted by thousands, and the peace and order of our city have been violated by organized bands of lawless men, under the protection of Deputy Sheriffs, who have shot down citizens while exercising a freeman's rights.

Let us meet and take counsel together for the protection of our rights. 10 19 2t

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

ATTENTION, BOYS IN BLUE! SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 206 S. SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA Oct. 16 1868.

A Delegation of ONE HUNDRED PICKED MEN, in Uniform, with HAND LANTERNS AND MUSIC, will attend the MASS CONVENTION IN ALBANY, N. Y., ON OCTOBER 23 (FRIDAY NEXT).

Gentlemen desiring to participate please register their names at the Committee Rooms at once. Excursion Tickets. CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, 1t Chairman.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES, ATTENTION!—Members of Companies will assemble at time and places as stated below:—

A and E, TUESDAY, Oct. 20, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.

B and C, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.

F, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Diligent Engine House.

G, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21, 8 P. M., at Merrick and Market streets.

D, FRIDAY, Oct. 23, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.

H and I, SATURDAY, Oct. 24, 8 P. M., at Headquarters.

A full attendance is requested, as *business of great importance* will be considered.

By order of the Executive Committee, WILLIAM McMICHAEL, President. WILLIAM L. FOX, Secretary. 10 19 2t

FLOUR.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries, 11 7trp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR, In lots to suit GROCERS, or by the Single Barrel, for sale by

J. EDWARD ADDICKS, No. 1230 MARKET Street, 10 9 3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

WE ARE RECEIVING EVERY GRADE OF FLOUR.

L. KNOWLES & CO., 10 10 12t4p No. 1818 MARKET STREET.

CARD.

The undersigned having entered into the manufacture of an extra quality of Boot Polish, and finding that its superior qualities are so generally appreciated by all who have used it, has resolved to enter into its manufacture on a very large scale, and with that end in view has provided himself with the most approved machinery and such facilities as will enable him to manufacture this superior article to the very best advantage, and with a view of giving the public the benefit of improved facilities, has resolved to reduce the price to the very lowest figure that can be afforded for so good an article.

Those dealers who have bought at former prices will please drop a line by mail, stating what amount they have on hand, and a deduction will be made to correspond with present reduced prices. This blacking we intend (like our celebrated Electric Soap) shall be superior to any other manufacture.

Those who wish to secure a brilliant and lasting polish are advised to try the famous Dobbins Electric Boot Polish, warranted superior to all others.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth and Germantown avenue, and destined very soon to be sold everywhere.

P. S.—Any dealer who don't keep this superior Blacking for sale set him down for an old fogy, dyed in the wool, and doubled and twisted in the chain.

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH THE MAN!

Good friend, what's the matter?
And why do you chatter
Your teeth and stand shaking your knees?
You seem to have ague,
Which badly doth plague you:
Good friend, are you trying to freeze?

How he explains it:—

Oh! cold is the weather!
Too thin altogether
My coat, and my vest, and my pants!
I'm suffering and freezing,
And that is the reason
I shake and shiver and dance.

How to get over the difficulty:—

Oh, shivering creature!
Accept, I beseech you,
A plan to escape from your woes—
'Twill verily ease you,
And comfort, and please you—
"TRY ROCKHILL & WILSON'S FALL CLOTHES!"

Don't shiver, folks! don't shake, folks! Autumn weather is upon us, and let us have warm clothes upon us too. The strongest, the warmest the most enduring, the most elegant, the best fitting, and, above all things, the CHEAPEST, at

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET, 4 11 4p PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE.

PUBLIC SALE OF COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNITURE, ETC., IN DELANCO, BURLINGTON COUNTY, NEW JERSEY.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at 12 o'clock, noon, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of November, on the premises, a three story double frame Dwelling, with two-story back buildings, and lot of nearly three acres of ground, fronting on the Rancocas river, five minutes' walk from the Camden and Amboy Railroad depot and wharf, forty-five minutes' ride from Philadelphia, and three hours from New York. Large on the river, abundance of shade, gravel beds, every variety of fruit. Immediately after the above will be sold Plant-forte, Mahogany and Black Walnut Parlor, Dining-room, and Bed-room Furniture, Cooking Utensils, Gardening Tools, etc etc.

Persons wishing to examine the property before the sale may apply to

T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER, 10 19 mwf DELANCO, N. J.

FOR SALE—GERMANTOWN RESIDENCE. Double Stone House, 15 rooms; all modern conveniences, stable, two acres of ground. Within 3 squares of Christ Church. Possession immediate. Address B. POTTER, 10 7 2t* No. 811 CHESNUT Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE. Half Square Ground on Market street, near Forty-ninth street. WILLIAM B. WEIR, No. 3 CHESNUT Street. 10 19 3

TO RENT.

FOR RENT PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St., FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 2 6t BANK OF THE REPUBLIC

AN OFFICE TO LET, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, No. 508 South TENTH Street. Inquire at 8 or 4 in the afternoon. 1t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.', No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 11

STECK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, 8 20 3m4p No. 923 CHESNUT Street.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS

Will find it greatly to their advantage to purchase

CHINA, GLASS, AND COMMON WARES OF

TYNDALE & MITCHELL, No. 707 CHESNUT Street, 9 28 mwf3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 p4

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 300 N. NINTH Street and No. 701 RACE Street. 7 30 3m

CLOAKINGS.

LADIES' CLOAKINGS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

OFFER A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLACK BEAVERS

Selected expressly for LADIES' CLOAKINGS, comprising the best makes of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. Every grade is warranted all-wool.

BLACK BEAVERS,	$2 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3'00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	3'50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4'00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	4'50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	5'00.
BLACK BEAVERS	5 50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	6'50.
BLACK BEAVERS,	7 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	8 00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	10'00.
BLACK BEAVERS,	12 00.

The above are of every weight and finish, and present an assortment unsurpassed in this country. Besides these goods, we have every make of CLOAKINGS the market affords.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

CENTRAL EMPORIUM,

Corner EIGHTH and MARKET, 10 19 6t PHILADELPHIA.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

OPENING,

A Full Line of our own Importation

VELVETS, SATINS, and RIBBONS, TO MATCH, FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING.

WOOD & CARY,

LATEST STYLES FANCY BONNETS, LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS AND EVERY STYLE OF CUT MATERIAL, WITH FEATHERS, FLOWERS, FRAMES, FOR BONNET MAKING.

WOOD & CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT Street, 9 29 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE No. 107 N. EIGHTH STREET, Four doors above ARCH Street.

I have now open for the FALL AND WINTER SEASON, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BONNET RIBBONS, VELVETS, TRIMMING RIBBONS, SATINS, SATIN RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVET RIBBONS, CRAPES, LACES, HATS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, FEATHERS, FRAMES

To which I would kindly call the attention the ladies.

JULIUS SICHEL, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

P. S.—No trouble to show goods. 10 8 rp

WE OPEN TO-DAY NEW LINE OF RIBBONS, SATINS, AND VELVETS FOR MILLINERY AND DRESS TRIMMING PURPOSES.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, GRAPES LACES, and a general assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. H & D. STERN, 9 23 wfm1m No. 724 ARCH Street.

TEMPLE OF FASHION.

MRS. M. A. BINDER, NO. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, IMPORTER OF LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

Just received, Fringes, Gimps, Satins, Velvet Trimming, Ribbons, Buttons, and Lace Goods in Thread, Guipure, Cluny, Valenciennes, Point Applique, Collars, Sets and Barbes, Coiffures, Handkerchiefs, White Waists, Berthas, Chemisettes.

French, Scotch, and Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, choice patterns, Jouvin's Kid Gloves, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, French Corsets, Hoop Skirts, notions and small wares.

Dress and Cloak Making in all their departments. Bridal orders executed with the utmost care. Mourning and travelling outfits and other transient work completed at a few hours' notice, at such rates as can not fail to please. 9 23 wfm24t

P. E. GILL, NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS at wholesale and retail.

BONNETS ready-made and made to order.

HATS, various shapes, trimmed and untrimmed. 10 2 fmw12t

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUPERBLY ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.—Meyrick's Armor. Plates in gold and colors. 3 vols,

Turner Gallery, Artist's proofs. Folio.

Barcnial Halls and Castles of England. 2 vols.

Shaw's Dresses and Decorations of Middle Ages. 2 vols.

Doyle's Chronicles of England. Illuminated plates.

Neale's Mansions of England. 400 plates. 2 vols.

Claude's Liber Veritatis. 2 vols. Folio.

Malherbe Monographie des Piccides. 3 vols.

Dore's Bible, Don Quixote, and other works.

Froissart's Chronicles of England. Illuminated.

THE ENGLISH BOOKSTORE, No. 723 SANSOM STREET. 10 6t

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 8t

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 6p

WANTS.

WANTED—A FEW MORE HORSES at Livery, in Sycamore and Wynkoop streets, between Broad and Juniper, below Locust. The best of accommodation for Horses at Livery. 10 16 3t*

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE CHESNUT the Hanlon Transatlantic Combination will appear this evening. The troupe of acrobats and gymnasts is one of the best that has ever appeared in this city. Pfau, the Russian performer on the flying trapeze, executes a number of perilous feats with astonishing skill. James Blamphin, harpist; Miss Emily Thorne, comedienne and vocalist; Alfred B. Sedgwick, concertist and buffo singer; and Messrs. Sylvani and Benedict, grotesque artists, will also appear.

AT THE ARCH Lotta will appear this evening for the first time in Philadelphia, in Edmund Falconer's play of the *Firefly*, which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, etc.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. E. L. Davenport will commence an engagement this evening, and will appear as "Hamlet." The tragedy will be presented with all the fine scenery, furniture, appointments, etc., which were prepared some years ago under the superintendence of Mr. Edwin Booth.

AT THE AMERICAN there will be an attractive miscellaneous entertainment.

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will commence a series of performances at Horticultural Hall on Wednesday next, under the leadership of Mr. William G. Dietrich. The following programme will be presented:—Overture, *Semiramide* Rossini; Song, "Wiedersehen," F. Diethe; cornet solo, to be performed by S. Dunn; Almack's Taenze "Waltz," Lauuer; Andante con moto, Fifth Sinfonie, Beethoven; Aria de Ballet, from *Robert le Diable*, Meyerbeer; Overture, *Oberon*, Weber; Cello solo, to be performed by R. Heuning; selection from *Don Sebastian*, Donizetti.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA MATINEE on Saturday afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall, drew together a crowded and elegant audience. The programme was brilliant and attractive in the extreme, and gave delight to everybody. On next Saturday Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony" will be presented for the first time in America.

Musical Items.

—In the French capital an interesting experiment is about to be made in the coming winter, in the way of operatic performances in the German language. They are to take place at the Opera Francais on the alternate nights, when French pieces are not represented. It is thought that the development of musical taste, and the curiosity excited by foreign musical compositions, afford some chance of success to the undertaking. The principal works of the German opera are to be given, particularly the productions of Richard Wagner. The artists will be selected from the best singers in Germany.

—The administration of the Royal Theatre of Berlin, after long negotiations with Mad'lle Nilsson, have at last succeeded in engaging this artist for two months from November, 1869. They had hoped that *Hamlet* would have been represented this year in the Prussian capital, but they have been obliged to make a virtue of necessity, and the rehearsals have consequently been adjourned. Independently of "Ophelia," Mad'lle Nilsson is engaged to sing the music of the "Queen of Night" in the *Magic Flute*.

—The Italian opera season in St. Petersburg will commence on November 4 and end on March 2. Pauline Lucca will appear before Christmas, and then Adelina Patti will commence an engagement of two months from January 1. Mario and Graziani have also been engaged.

—Ole Bull gave a concert at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Friday evening. A large audience was in attendance, and the fine playing of the veteran violinist excited much enthusiasm.

—Carnille Siveri, the great violinist, has just received from King Victor Emanuel the order of the Crown of Italy.

—Miss Minnie Hauck will sing at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, from the 26th inst. to the 30th of November.

—Kennedy, the Scottish vocalist, is making a very successful professional tour in Canada.

—The Richings English Opera Troupe are performing in Richmond, Va.

Dramatic Items.

—Miss Bateman's acting is highly spoken of by the English critics, who say that she has improved greatly of late. The London *Orchestra* of the 3d instant speaks of her as follows:—

"At the Theatre Royal, Glasgow, Miss Bateman concluded a very successful engagement last Friday week, during which, in addition to her favorite impersonation of 'Leah,' she has appeared with marked success as 'Lady Macbeth' and 'Juliet.' Her version of the latter part is one of the most piquant we have ever seen. As a delineator of passion, whether affectionate or malignant, Miss Bateman has no present rival."

—Mr. Hermann Hendricks, the Germantragedian now performing at the Stadt Theatre, New York, is highly spoken of by the critics. On Friday evening he assumed the leading *role* in Schiller's *William Tell*, and his fine personation was much applauded by a large audience.

—"Special religious services for the people" have been resumed on Saturday evenings at the following London theatres:—New Standard, Sadler's Wells, Pavilion, Royal Ampitheatre, and the Metropolitan Music Hall.

—A new domestic drama by J. Palgrave Simpson, entitled *The Trump Card*, is to be brought out at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, on Monday.

—The drama of the *Poor Girl*, with Miss Jean Homer in the leading character, is drawing full houses at the Rochester (New York) Theatre.

—The Christmas pantomime at the Convent Garden Theatre, London, will be on the subject of *Robinson Crusoe*.

—Mr. C. W. Couldock and Miss E. Couldock are performing at De Bar's Opera House, St Louis.

—Robertson's comedy of *Ours* is to be brought out at the Buffalo Academy of Music.

—Miss Maggie Mitchell is doing "Fanchon," in Syracuse, New York.

CITY ITEMS.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Fall and Winter Clothing—Men's, Youths', Boys', and Children's. Choice stock of selected styles of Piece Goods, to be made to order.

All prices guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

OVER EXERTION.—All feel the necessity, at times of something to tone up the system, wasted and depressed by over mental or physical exertion. Instead of resorting to alcoholic or medicated stimulants, use SPEER'S "STANDARD WINE BITTERS," the base of which is his pure Wines; they are superseding all others now offered to the public. Try them, and you will be convinced of what we say. Sold by druggists.

THE PEOPLE KNOW.—If there is anything the people thoroughly understand, it is the comparative value of the various medicines offered for their acceptance through the advertising columns of the press. In scriptural phrase, they *try* all, but only *hold fast to that which is good*. Hence, a medicinal preparation that has been growing in favor with the public for a period of twenty years, and has attained a larger sale than any other remedy of its class ever reached in any country, may be fairly entitled a STANDARD SPECIFIC touching whose merits there is no room for controversy. Now, this is precisely the position of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. As a means of preventing and curing dyspepsia, ordinary indigestion, biliousness, general debility, and nervous affections, it has literally *lived down* all competition, and legitimately taken its place as the foremost vegetable tonic on this continent, *indeed, on this hemisphere*. In view of this *statistical fact*, which may be readily verified by a reference to the Revenue returns, a few words of seasonable advice, in relation to the use of an article in such general request, will not be considered egotistic or out of place. There is no season which suggests the necessity for a course of this agreeable invigorant more significantly than the fall. The great contrast between the temperature of the nights and days, and the heavy mephitic mists arising from extensive surfaces of decomposing vegetable matter, necessarily have a depressing effect upon systems partially exhausted by the heat of summer, and therefore greatly needing that strength and vigor which are the best safeguards against disease. Acting as a tonic and stomachic, a blood depurent, an alterative and an antibilious medicine, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS exercise a wholesome influence upon every portion of the organization, and prepare it to resist every unhealthy influence. Hence its great value as a Fall medicine.

BECAUSE A PERSON HAS A BAD COUGH it should not be inferred that Consumption has set in, although a case of Consumption is rarely met with unaccompanied by a distressing Cough. Where, however, a predisposition to Pulmonary disease exists, a Cough if left to itself, strains and racks the Lungs and wastes the general strength, and soon establishes an incurable complaint. In all cases, then, it is the safer plan to get rid of a Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness without delay and for this purpose no remedy acts more promptly or surely, or with more benefit to the organs of the Chest, than Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an article scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and which, on trial, will always be found worthy of its world-wide reputation. Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

FOR pure hard Lehigh Coal and a splendid re-broken Schuylkill go to

WILLIAM W. ALTER'S,
Depot, No. 957 N. Ninth street,
or Office, corner Sixth and Spring Garden streets.
Good Coal only kept, and good measure given.

GRANT BADGES.—S. A. & D. Stern, of No. 724 Arch street, have on hand a finely-executed portrait of Grant, in silk, on badges suitable for the lappel of the coat. The picture and the stars and stripes are interwoven in the style that President Lincoln's was done in the campaign of 1864, and are for sale at reasonable prices.

DRINK the famous Arctic Soda Water, and read THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, at Hillman's News Stand, at North Pennsylvania Depot.

ALL FOR $25 00—
A Suit of Customer-made Clothing
at CHAS STOKES & Co.'s

A WELL-KNOWN FACT—
The Ready-made Clothing at Chas. Stokes & Co.'s is better cut, better made, and better trimmed than any in Philadelphia.
The prices the same as before
THE WAR.

A SPLENDID SUIT FOR $25 00
AT No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

FALL OVERCOATS.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
Fall Overcoats.
A splendid assortment of new style Fall Overcoats now ready at
CHAS. STOKES & Co.'s
Customer made.

NEWSPAPERS, Periodicals, Fashion Plates, and Magazines—both English and American—may be had as soon as published of John Trenwith, the great news agent. His enterprise and energy have secured for him an extensive patronage, which he continues to satisfy by furnishing the New York papers several hours earlier than they can be obtained by the regular mails, and by selling the periodicals and magazines at the lowest possible prices. Those desiring the latest intelligence should visit Trenwith's News Emporium, at No. 107 S Third street.

TWO STATEMENTS.

READ THIS	and	THIS
From THE AGE, October 8, 1868.		From THE PRESS, October 8, 1868.
"Attracted partly by the crowd and partly by the advertisements which we have lately inserted for Wanamaker & Brown, we stepped into their immense house and took a hasty glance at their Fall stock. It is really infinite in variety both as to materials and styles, and is made up with a degree of care and taste which we, at least, have never before seen in ready-made clothing. Do see it, whether you buy any of it or not; it is a credit to our city to have such a stock of clothing offered to its citizens."		"The great excitement at Sixth and Market streets of which we hear so much, is not, as some might suppose, mere 'talk' got up for advertisement purposes, but a veritable fact, of which any man may assure himself by simply walking past and looking into the crowded salerooms of Oak Hall. And if any one will step in and examine the goods and their low prices, he will readily understand this unusual interest in clothing. "This we have done, and we gladly bear testimony to the truth of all that has been said in these columns of the beauty and excellence of the garments which Wanamaker & Brown are now offering for Fall and Winter wear."

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
The corner of SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

MARRIED.

HAMILTON—LEWIS.—On the 1st instant, at No 8 Harrison street, by Rev. W. T. Eva, Mr. ANDREW HAMILTON to Miss CLARA LEWIS, all of this city.

TWEED—COLE.—On the morning of the 15th instant, by the Rev. J. H. Dandy, of Norristown, Pa., COLUMBUS TWEED to EMMA, daughter of the late James H. Cole. No cards.

WRIGHT—FIFE.—On the evening of the 30th of September, by the Rev. J. H. Castle, Pastor of the First Baptist Church of West Philadelphia, Mr. WILLIAM H. WRIGHT to Miss LOU M. FIFE, both of this city.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—On the 18th instant, WASHINGTON HAMILTON, son of Margaret and the late Hance Hamilton, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and Franklin Fire Company, No. 12, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 409 Carpenter street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment at Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

LAWSON.—On the morning of the 17th instant, HENRY LAWSON,

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, De Kalb street, Norristown, on Tuesday morning, October 20, at 11 o'clock.

McDERMOTT.—On the 18th instant, JOHN McDERMOTT, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1710 Salmon street, above Ann, on Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Services and interment at St. Anne's Church.

SLEMMER.—The funeral of Brevet Brigadier-General A. J. SLEMMER, U. S. A., will take place from the residence of his father, Adam Slemmer, Swede's street, Norristown, Pa., on Wednesday, October 21, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to St. John's Episcopal Church. All friends are invited to be present, without further notice.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Of Philadelphia.
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.
This Institution has no superior in the United States. 6 10

DRY GOODS.
OPENING
OF
WINTER DRESS GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
WILL OPEN ON
MONDAY, October 19,
AT REDUCED PRICES,
A GREAT VARIETY
OF
DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS,
CLOAKINGS,
BLACK SILKS,
COLORED SILKS,
SERGES, ETC. ETC.
ALSO,
Green and Blue Plaids,
FOR SUITS (NEW). 10 17 3t

MILLIKEN'S LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.
NOW OPEN.
OUR FALL IMPORTATIONS
OF
Table Linens,
Extension Table Cloths,
Napkins and Doylies.
HOTELS SUPPLIED AT IMPORTERS' PACKAGE RATES. 9 30 wfm

TO PROPRIETORS OF
HOTELS, BOARDING-HOUSES
AND
SHIPPING.
We have a special Wholesale Department for supplying LINEN AND COTTON SHEETING, TOWELS, NAPKINS, SINGLE BED AND BERTH BLANKETS, and other goods particularly adapted to your wants.
All the above kinds of GOODS made up at short notice if desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS.

727 POPULAR PRICES 727
FOR
DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers, Jobbers and Retailers,
Have now on exhibition THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND DESIRABLE STOCK in this market.
Their stock is unrivalled for EXTENT, VARIETY and general adaptation to the wants of the trade. They are in constant receipt of BARGAINS, which are freely offered by the yard, piece, or package.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
We have now in store a very large and varied assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKINGS.
By calling on us you can not only see all the styles in vogue, but be supplied in quantities to suit at the lowest wholesale rates.
Comparison of stock and prices with any wholesale house solicited.
Samples sent by mail when desired.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
9 24 6m PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
SHAWLS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Call attention to a large and varied assortment of
SHAWLS,
Just received, and which will be found under the market rates.
Broche Long Shawls,
Broche Square Shawls,
Paisley Long Shawls,
Paisley Square Shawls,
Blanket Shawls.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL EMPORIUM,
Cor. EIGHTH and MARKET,
10 19 2t PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM THE LATE AUCTION SALE OF
MESSRS. BENKHARDT & HUTTON,
Several lots of Dress Goods of the celebrated "Lupin Manufacture."
HEAVY CORD OTTOMAN VELOUR POPLINS.
$1·25 and $1 50, usual price $1 62 a $2.
Lupin's Black Biarritz Poplins, $1, worth $1·37.
Do. Finesse do. do. $1·75, worth $2 50.
All-wool Black Cretonne Poplins.
All-wool Black Empress Poplins.
Silk and Wool Black Corded Poplins.
A large assortment of Black Poplins of all kinds, suitable for Walking Dresses and Suits.
ALL-WOOL EMPRESS POPLINS,
CHOICE COLORS, 75c. TO $1·25.
All-wool Biarritz Poplins, $1·50, worth $2.
Silk and Wool-corded Poplins, $1 75 to $3.
PIM'S IRISH POPLINS.
RICH BLACK LYONS GROS GRAINS.
Black Silks of every variety, at low prices.
Choice Colored Silks full line, at low prices.
BEST LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS.
A full line of widths and qualities of the best Velvets imported.
SILK PLUSHES,
For Suits and Sacques, in choice colors.
SILK FINISH VELVETEENS.
All colors and qualities, at low prices.
We are now daily opening fresh lots of Dress Goods at greatly reduced prices.
LONG AND SQUARE
(OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES)
BROCHE SHAWLS.
Purchased at the late auction sales, 40 per cent. below cost of importation.
LADIES' AND MISSES'
PLAID WOOLEN SHAWLS,
New and choice styles, from 87½ cents to $12.
BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES,
A full line, at very low prices.
NOS. 713 AND 715 N. TENTH STREET,
1t PHILADELPHIA.

1868.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY
Would respectfully present his claims for a share of public patronage by offering the following inducements, viz.:—
An Attractive Stock.
A Splendid Assortment.
Prices Put Down to the Lowest Notch.
SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED TO
Paisley Shawls.
Broche Shawls.
Silks and Dress Goods.
Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths and Cassimeres.
LINENS, QUILTS, PIANO and TABLE COVERS, SKIRTS, CORSETS, ETC. ETC.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
9 26 3m 5p PHILADELPHIA.

VELVETEENS, POPLINS, PLUSHES.
Plain and Velour Velveteens,
Heavy Velour Poplins,
Silk Plushes,
In all colors, for Ladies' and Misses' Walking Suits,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN W. THOMAS,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND St.,
8 26 rp PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.—
BLACK SILK VELVETS,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPES,
BLACK FRENCH CRAPES,
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE VEILS,
BLACK TARLATANS,
BLACK SILK NETS,
BLACK REAL THREAD LACES,
BLACK IMITATION LACES,
BLACK RIBBONS,
BLACK CRAPE RIBBONS,
BLACK GLOVES, ETC. ETC.,
Will be sold at
A SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS,
WARBURTON,
10 10tf No. 1004 CHESNUT Street.

IMPROVED BALTIMORE
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Illuminating Doors and Windows,
AND
Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.
The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.
SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
J. S. CLARK,
No. 1008 MARKET STREET,
10 14 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND,
Offices, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street, west side, Phila.;
No. 98 DUANE Street
No. 752 BROADWAY, New York, and
Nos. 134 and 136 PIERREPONT Street, Brooklyn.
This old and extensive establishment having been in existence a *half century* are prepared to DYE and CLEANSE Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments and Piece Goods of every description and fabric in their usually unsurpassed manner.
SAMUEL MARSH, President.
J. T. YOUNG, Secretary. 10 19 mwf2m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut. 9 9 6m

FINANCIAL.
ONE OF THE
BEST INVESTMENTS.
THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD CO.
850 Miles Completed.
A limited amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are offered to the public, as one of the safest and most profitable investments.
1. They are a first mortgage upon the longest and most important railroad in the country.
2. By law they can be issued to the Company only as the road is completed, so that they always represent a real value.
3. Their amount is limited by act of Congress to Fifty Million Dollars on the entire Pacific line, or an average of less than $30,000 per mile.
4. Hon. E. D. Morgan, of the United States Senate and Hon. Oakes Ames, of the United States House of Representatives, are the trustees for the bondholders, to see that all their interests are protected.
5. Five Government Directors, appointed by the President of the United States, are responsible to the country for the management of its affairs.
6. Three United States Commissioners must certify that the road is well built and equipped, and in all respects a first-class railway, before any bonds can be issued upon it.
7. The United States Government lends the Company its own bonds to the same amount that the Company issues, for which it takes a second mortgage as security.
8. As additional aid, it makes an absolute donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, lying upon each side of the road.
9. The Bonds pay SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and the principal is also payable in gold.
10. The earnings from the local or way business were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS last year, which, after paying operating expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest. These earnings will be vastly increased on the completion of the entire line in 1869.
11. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years, *six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from twenty to twenty-five per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.
12. The issue will soon be exhausted. The sales have sometimes been half a million a day, and nearly twenty millions have already been sold. About ten millions more may be offered. It is not improbable that at some time not far distant, all the remainder of the bonds the Company can issue will be taken by some combination of capitalists and withdrawn from the market, except at a large advance. The long time, the high gold interest, and the perfect security, must make these bonds very valuable for export.
All the predictions which the officers of the Company have made in relation to the progress and business success of their enterprise, or the value and advance in the price of their securities, have been more than confirmed, and they therefore suggest that parties who desire to invest in their bonds *will find it to their advantage to do so at once.*
The price for the present is 102 and accrued interest at six per cent. in currency, from July 1.
Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
No. 40 S. THIRD Street.
W. PAINTER & CO.,
No. 36 S. THIRD Street.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 S. THIRD Street.
AND IN NEW YORK
AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 20 NASSAU Street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS,
No. 59 WALL Street,
And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.
Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents, will look to them for their safe delivery.
A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1, containing a report of the Progress of the Work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the Bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices, or to any of the advertised agents.
JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER,
October 6, 1868. [5 1 mwf] New York.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes.
DIRECTORS

N. B. Browne,	J. Gillingham Fell,	Alex. Henry,
C. H. Clarke,	C. Macalester,	S. A. Caldwell,
John Welsh,	E. W. Clark,	Geo. F. Tyler.

OFFICE, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.
N. B. BROWNE, President
C. H. CLARK, Vice President.
E. PATTERSON, Sec. and Treasurer. 1 15 wfm

FURNITURE, ETC.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
We will offer for the next SIXTY DAYS
Our Large, Elegant, and Fashionable Stock of FURNITURE,
At such prices as will INSURE SPEEDY SALES close our copartnership.
ATWOOD & HOPPER,
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
9 21 mwflm5p Above Chesnut street, East Side.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their stock of
LOOKING-GLASSES.
Which they offer at the very LOWEST PRICES The best manufacture only.
NEW CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS
Of every character. Works of Birket, Foster, Richardson. New Chromo after Freyer, etc.
ENGRAVINGS
PICTURE FRAMES,
WINDOW CORNICES, ETC
ROGERS' GROUPS,
War and Humorous Subjects Sole Agency.
Gallery of Paintings on free exhibition. 9 25 fmwfm5p

FINANCIAL.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
A limited quantity of the THIRTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Central Pacific Railroad Company are offered to investors, for the present, at
103 per cent. and Accrued Interest, in Currency.
These Bonds are secured by a Trust Deed upon the most important link of the great Inter-Oceanic Railroad, two-thirds of which is already built, at a cost of nearly
ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS,
And which enjoys already a self-sustaining way traffic. The whole line of continuous rail between
New York and San Francisco
Will be completed by July next, when an immense through business will undoubtedly follow. More than TWELVE HUNDRED MILES of the distance between the Missouri River and the Pacific Ocean are already traversed by the locomotive; and it is probable that THREE HUNDRED MILES additional will be completed during the current year. The future of this Line, therefore, is unusually promising.
THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
receive from the United States Government about ten millions of acres of the
PUBLIC LANDS
situated along the line of their Road; also a Subsidy Loan of U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS, averaging $35,000 per mile, as fast as the sections of twenty miles are completed. They have received, in addition, important GRANTS from the State and cities of California, worth more than $8,000,000 IN GOLD. The proceeds of these Lands, Bonds, Capital Stock, Subscriptions, Subventions, and Net Earnings are invested in the enterprise, to which is added the amount realized from First Mortgage Bonds. THESE LATTER HAVE THE FIRST LIEN UPON THE WHOLE PROPERTY, and are issued to the same amount only as the Government advances, or to the extent of about one-third the cost value of the Road, equipment, etc.
The Cash Resources are abundant for the completion of the work, and the NET EARNINGS FROM THE WAY TRAFFIC UPON 350 MILES NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS ARE MORE THAN DOUBLE THE CURRENT INTEREST LIABILITIES.
Besides a mileage upon all through business, this Road, having the best lands for settlement, the most productive mines, the nearest markets, and being exempt from competition, will always command LARGE REVENUES, WHICH ARE WHOLLY IN COIN.
Two-thirds of the entire Loan is already marketed and, judging by past experience, the Loan will soon be closed. Investors who desire an unusually safe reliable, and profitable security would do well to purchase before the Bonds are all taken.
The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time; but all orders actually *in transitu* at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent upon the investment, and have, from National and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.
The First Mortgage Bonds are of $1000 each, with semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable in July and January. Both INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL ARE MADE EXPRESSLY PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN. The back interest from July 1 is charged only at the currency rates.
We receive all classes of Government Bonds, at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from FIVE TO TEN PER CENT. PROFIT and keep the principal or their investments equally secure, and receive the same rate of interest for a longer period.
Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the Organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return Express at our cost.
SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY BANKS AND BANKERS, AGENTS FOR THE LOAN, AND BY
DE HAVEN & BRO., Bankers,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
BOWEN & FOX, Special Agents,
No. 13 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
No. 16 South THIRD Street.
All Descriptions of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT, SOLD, or EXCHANGED, at our Office and by Mail and Telegraph, at MARKET RATES.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, and others, received and favorable arrangements made for desirable accounts.
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities, and
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 5 NASSAU Street,
10 12 m8t NEW YORK.

THE SEVENTH NATIONAL BANK,
N. W. corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts.,
Solicits the accounts of Merchants, Manufacturers, and traders in general. Prompt and careful attention given to the interests of our Depositors and Correspondents.
9 25 1m5p E. S. HALL, CASHIER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
FALL STYLES
BOOTS AND SHOES
FOR GENTLEMEN,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
FIT GUARANTEED.
BARTLETT,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
10 16 fmw] ABOVE CHESNUT.

HAVING ALTERED AND ENLARGED MY Store, No. 230 N. NINTH street, I invite attention to my increased stock (of my own manufacture) of fine BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, Etc., of the latest styles, and at the lowest prices.
9 15 3m ERNEST SOPP.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

The "Galaxy."

The November number of this magazine presents the following table of contents:—A continuation of the novel of "Cypher;" "The Story of a Hero," by Edward A. Pollard," in which is given an interesting sketch of the late Rear Admiral Bell; "London Beggars," by N. T. Dodge; "The Picture of the World," by E. R. Still; "A Talk with Mr. Burlingame," by Richard J. Hilton; "The Ballad of the King's Broadhand," by Charles Dawson Stanley; the concluding chapters of Marian Harland's novel of "Buckdale;" "The Attempt at Strasbourg," as described by Louis Napoleon in a letter to his mother, by John S. C. Abbott; "Democratic Deities," by Eugene Bavan; "By Rail to the Rocky Mountains," by J. Edwards Clarke; "Two French Editors" (Emile de Girardin and Henri Rochefort), by Virginia Vaughan; "Words and Their Uses," by Richard Grant White. The "Galaxy" "Miscellany," "Drift Wood," "Nebulæ," and "Literature and Art," have a number of interesting items of information on a variety of subjects.

From Mr. Pollard's "Story of a Hero" we make the following extracts relating to the lamented Rear Admiral Bell:—

The heroic in Bell's character was a sense of duty. We hear much in ordinary conversation of that phrase—"a sense of duty:" it is a convenient stereotype, but its meanings are as various as the constitutions and tempers of men. In some cases we find it a dull, speculative acquiescence, in others a timid and faltering casuistry. In the character of Bell was found not a weak sentimentalism, but a keen, fruitful, active sense of duty, constantly in combat with all other considerations, aggressive in its moods, executing its decrees with a sublime rapidity and decision. The struggles of such a principle are sometimes very terrible and grand, and make battle-fields in the heart. It was so in the case of Bell, when divided considerations met him at the threshold of the war and attempted to baffle his decision. Many things claimed his adhesion to the Southern Confederacy. He was a native of North Carolina. He had a large and influential kindred in that State, and to many of them he was most affectionately attached. He had married into a Virginia family which had produced several distinguished names of Southern politicians, and was connected with the leaders of secession in that State. All his blood relations were in the South, and many of them urged his accession to the Confederate cause or treated it as a certain conclusion. He had always been a firm and unwavering Democrat in politics, and his sympathies were in entire opposition to the anti-slavery party.

In view of some of these considerations, I had expected Captain Bell to declare for the South, and, accordingly, visited him shortly after President Lincoln's proclamation of war. A conversation on the subject was opened, not without some hesitation and delicacy on my own part, and, I must confess, with an attempt at adroitness; but the Captain cut it short by a very quick and emphatic exclamation. He said, briefly, decisively, "I have made up my mind; I shall stand by the flag."

"But," I argued, "what's in a flag? There is no virtue in a piece of bunting; the flag is nothing but as representing just and beneficent principles in the Government, and when these have departed, we are not going to worship an empty idol, a dead type."

"That may be as you think or imagine," replied the Captain. "You are a civilian; but that flag which you regard only in the light of political principles is to me the symbol of a solemn and sworn duty. It represents the Government that commands my services, the Government that aided my education, the Government that is to me both master and benefactor. I have my own political opinions, and as much freedom in them as any other citizen; but when the Government once give the word of command, all questions of politics stop there for me, and I must do my duty." He paused as if collecting his thoughts, and the writer precisely remembers the expression that succeeded, as it was somewhat remarkable for the elevation of its words in an ordinary conversation. He said, "I cannot, shall not make of my duty as an officer a question of moral casuistry; if so, there would be no Government."

Whatever I may have thought of the logical value of this argument, I am sure it was inspired by a generous feeling in the breast of Bell, unsullied by a trace of selfishness, and breathing a spirit of loftiest devotion. Bell was a man who would have done his duty with a steady countenance, although the strings of his heart were snapping under the oppression of the task. His was an antique heroism, and from it proceeded that steady courage which, owing nothing to the inflation of circumstance, could be trusted in every situation, and counted upon in the direst extremity.

His first important service in the war was at New Orleans. If Farragut was historically the captor of this city, Bell was its dramatic hero. Here he performed one of the most remarkable actions of the war, accounts of which have been curiously neglected in our present attempts at history, considering, too, the fondness of those making these attempts for dramatic situations and conspicuous figures. There is certainly no more striking and theatrical attitude in the war than that of Bell lifting into the broad naked sky the flag of the United States over the Custom House of New Orleans, in the presence of a populace of thousands of angered and desperate men. As the fleet captain, he was selected to take symbolical possession of New Orleans by taking from the Custom House the flag which Mumford had erected there, and raising in its stead the Stars and Stripes. He was accompanied only by a file of marines. He marched to the building through a turbulent mob, blocking his way and threatening his life; and it was almost certain that when he appeared on the Custom House, a fair and single mark for the assassin, his life would be the forfeit of the adventure. But he marched steadily through the streets. On all sides threats and execrations assailed him. But one word of comfort reached him. An Irishman pressed close to him in the throng, and whispered:—"Sir, your life is in danger; but there are friends watching for you."

Captain Bell found at the Custom House the Mayor of the city and some other of the municipal authorities. They surrendered the keys of the building, but they refused to show him the way to the roof. "There is not a man, woman, or child in New Orleans," said Mayor Monroe, "who will take down that flag; you must risk it yourself." Captain Bell, accompanied only by his cockswain, groped his way to the roof, and in a moment his commanding figure stood between the crowd and the sky, uplifting the Federal flag in calm, lofty defiance. The brave officer stood in the face of death, with his resolution erect, and the blood surging in his veins. A dead silence fell upon the crowd that, a few moments before, had been rent with commotion and clamor; and without a word of challenge, in the face of dumb and motionless thousands, the Stars and Stripes rose into the sky and swelled on the breeze.

There is a magnetism in courage. It is not only that it overawes, or that it produces sudden admiration and sympathy; it gives rise to the most various feelings. Only the veriest caitiff can kill a truly brave man in the performance of a brave deed. Bell, on the top of the New Orleans Custom House, saved his life by a grand exhibition of courage. A moment's hesitation or a single balk would have been the signal of the assassin's bullet. But no man in that vast and furious crowd had the heart to slay one who so promptly and proudly accepted the position of martyrdom, and so grandly saluted the death that threatened him. It was one of the most sublime and memorable scenes of the war, the dramatization of a great event, the attitude of a true hero.

The circumstances of Admiral Bell's death have not yet been fully reported. There has only been a general statement in the newspapers that he was drowned by the capsizing of a boat on the bar of Osaca, Japan. I am able to add some details, and to supply the first complete narrative of the sad event. It has been intimated or imagined that the Admiral was rash in attempting to force a landing through a high sea, and that he was the victim of a reckless or too daring enterprise. There is no truth in this. There was no trace of imprudence in the adventure.

On the 11th of January, 1868, the Admiral, accompanied by his flag-lieutenant (Reed), left the Hartford, and pulled for the bar, attempting to enter the Osaca river, for the purpose of visiting the American Minister, General Van Valkenburgh, preparatory to the departure of his fleet for home. A few days before, the Pacific mail had brought him direct intelligence from the Secretary of the Navy of the immediate sailing of his relief from the United States, and he was to meet the new admiral at Singapore early in March. He was full of hope and spirits at the prospect of the termination of his cruise, and anxious to make his final visit to the Japanese shore. For some days a heavy wind had set in, and rendered the bar impassable; but, on the morning of the 11th of January, the wind had decreased, and the Admiral noticed, from the deck of the Hartford, that a number of Japanese boats had safely crossed the bar. He decided to attempt it. As he naturally [illegible] playfully, "I'll buckled on his sword, he said, and he take this off when we are near the bar, as ready for a swim;" and then, with his habitually firm step, he strode to the gangway, and walked over the side of the noble old ship that had so long and so often carried him safely through storm and battle.

As the boat approached the bar, the Admiral, true to his promise, threw off his sword, and Lieutenant Reed followed his example. The danger was not, apparently, great; but, in a moment, three heavy rollers dashed, in quick succession, over the boat, the last of which broached her, and threw her bottom up. The Admiral, Lieutenant Reed, and three of the crew succeeded in regaining the boat, and, clambering up on her, clung to the keel. But one survivor was taken from the frail wreck. He (one of the crew) reported that the others had fallen off, one by one, before relief could reach them, and that the Admiral, from the infirmities of his age, had been the first to quit his hold. It was intensely cold; the blast of the billows was deafening, and not a word was uttered in the last vague and benumbed struggle of these men for life. The hoarse bellow of death was constantly in their ears, drowning every utterance but the irrepressible prayer to God—those fewest words, which no storm, or clamor, or convulsion can silence or intercept in their passage to the skies. The Admiral clung but a few moments to the keel of the boat, and then his brave form vanished beneath the billows, and was lost in the mist of the storm. His body was afterwards recovered, cold and stark, on one of the low flats at the mouth of the river. He was in his 77th year when he died.

Thus perished dismally, on an obscure coast, in an indifferent adventure, and, apparently, by the merest accident, one of the most useful officers in our navy, one of the bravest spirits in the late war, and one of the true Christian heroes of modern times.

Mr. Richard Grant White, in his article entitled "Words and Their Uses," discourses thus about "Words which are not words:"—

To know what are words that are not words, we must first know what are words that are words.

What is a word? Everybody knows. The most ignorant child, if it can speak, needs no definition of word. Probably no word in the language is so rarely referred to in dictionaries as this. I admit that until I began to write this article, and had framed a definition of word for myself, I had never seen or heard one that I remember. Yet let any reader shut this book here, and try to tell exactly what a word is, and write down his definition before he goes on with this article, and he may find that the task is not so easy as he may have supposed it to be. Dr. Johnson's definition is "a single part of speech," at the limited view and schoolmastership style of which we may be inclined at first to smile. Richardson's first definition is "anything spoken or told." But this applies equally to a speech or a story. His second is "an articulate utterance of the voice," which is really the same as Worcester's "an articulate sound." But this will not do; for *bacloniipivil* is an articulate sound, but it is not a word, and I hope never will be one in my language; and *I* and *you* are not articulate sounds, and yet they are words. Webster's definition is:—

"An articulate or vocal sound, or a combination of articulate and vocal sounds uttered by the human voice, and by custom expressing an idea or ideas."

Here plainly, fulness and accuracy of definition have been sought, but they have not been attained. The definition, considering its design, is superfluous, inexact, and incomplete. The whole of the first part of it, making a distinction between articulate and vocal sounds, and between such sounds and a combination of them, is needless and from the purpose. The latter part of the definition uses "custom" vaguely; and in the word idea fails to include all that is required. My own definition, above referred to, is—"An utterance of the human voice which in any community expresses a thought or a thing. If there is a village or a hamlet where *ee* expresses I love, or any other thought, and *kikit* means bread, or anything else, then for that community *ee* and *kikit* are words. But words generally are utterances which express thoughts or things to a race, a people. Custom is not an essential condition of worship. Howells, in one of his letters (Book I., Letter 12), says of an Italian town:—"There are few places this side the Alps better built and so well streeted as this." Streeted was probably never used before, and has probably never been used since Howells used it two hundred and forty years ago. But it expressed his thought perfectly then to all English speaking people, and does so now, and is a participial adjective correctly formed. It is unknown to custom, but it has all the conditions of wordship, and is a much better English word than very many in "Webster's Dictionary." And, after all, Johnson's definition covers the ground. We must dismiss from our minds our grammar-class notion of a sort of things, prepositions, nouns, adverbs, and articles, the name of which is part-of-speech, and think of a single part of speech. Whatever is a single part of any speech is a word. But as there are books that are not books, so there are words that are not words. Most of them are usurpers, interlopers, or vulgar pretenders: some are deformed creatures with only half a life in them; but some of them are legitimate enough in their pretensions, although oppressive, intolerable, useless. Words that are not words sometimes die spontaneously; but many linger, living a precarious life on the outskirts of society, uncertain of their position and a cause of great discomfort to all right thinking, straightforward people.

Presidential.—This adjective, which is used among us now more frequently than any other, not vituperative, laudatory, or boastful, is not a legitimate word. Carelessness or ignorance has saddled it with an *i*, which is upon the wrong horse. It belongs to a sort of adjectives which are formed from substantives by the addition of *al*. For example, incident, incidental; orient, oriental; regiment, regimental; experiment, experimental. When the noun ends in *ce*, euphony and ease of utterance require the modification of the sound of al into that of ial as office, official; consequence, consequential; commerce, commercial. But we might as well say parential, monumential, and governmential, as presidential. The proper form is presidental. Presidental campaign is a blatant Americanism for presidential canvass.

Jeopardize is a foolish and intolerable word, which has no right place in the language, although even such a writer as Charles Reade thus uses it:—

He drew in the horns of speculation, and went on in the old safe routine; and to the restless activity that had jeopardized the firm succeeded a strange torpidity.

Certain verbs have been formed from nouns and adjectives by the addition of ise, or properly, ize; as for example, equal, equalize; civil, civilize; patron, patronize. But jeopardize has no such claims to toleration or respect. It is formed by adding ize to a verb of long standing in the language, and which means to put in peril; and jeopardize, if it means anything, means nothing more or less. Richardson is all wrong upon this word. He gives jeopard as noun and jeopardize as a verb, by inadvertence, perhaps, for all his examples are to the contrary.

Experimentalize is a word of the same character as the foregoing. It has no rightful place in the language, and is both uncouth and pretentious. The termination ize, which we have borrowed from the Greek, is not to be tacked indiscriminately to any word in the language, verbs and adverbs as well as adjectives and nouns, for the purpose of making new verbs that are not needed. It has a meaning, and that meaning seems to be continuity of action; certainly action, and action which is not momentary. Thus, equalize—to make equal; naturalize—to make as natural; civilize—to make civil; so moralize, legalize, humanize, etc. But the people who use experimental to use it meaning to try experiments. Experiment, however, is both noun and verb, and will serve all purposes not better served by try and trial.

Controversialist and controversationalist, too frequently heard, are inadmissible for like reasons to those given against experimentalize. Ist is the substantive form of the verbal ize. The proper words are controvertist and conversationist. The others have no place in the language.

Preventative, Casuality, and Agriculturalist receive a passing notice, only because they are heard so often instead of preventive, casualty, [illegible] They ought to be, but I fear of an utter want of and agriculture, evidence that they are not, education and a low grade of intelligence.

Donate.—I need hardly say, I hope, to any reader of these articles, that this word is utterly abominable—one that any lover of simple, honest English cannot hear with patience and without offense. It has been formed by some presuming and ignorant person from donation, and is much such a word as vocate would be from vocation, orate from oration, or graduate from gradation, and this, when we have give, present, grant, confer, endow, bequeath, devise, with which to express the act of transferring possession in all its possible varieties. The first of these will answer the purpose in most cases better than either of these words, and donation itself is not among our best words. If any man thinks that he and his gift are made to seem more imposing because the latter is called a donation which he donates, let him remember that when "Antonio" requires that the wealthy "Shylock" shall leave all he dies possessed of to "Lorenzo" and "Jessica," he stipulates that "he do record a gift" of it, and that "Portia" in consequence says, "Clerk, draw a deed of gift;" and more, the writers of the simplest and noblest English that has been written called the Omnipotent "the Giver of every good and perfect gift."

Gent and Pants.—Let these words go together like the things they signify. The one always wears the other.

Resurrected.—This amazing combination has lately appeared in some of our newspapers, one of them edited by a man who has been Clerk of the Senate. What is it intended to mean? Possibly the same act which people who speak English mean when they say that Lazarus was raised from the dead. The formation of resurrect from resurrection is just of a piece with the formation of donate from donation. But it is somewhat worse; for resurrected is used to mean raised, and resurrection does not mean raising, but rising. Thus we speak of the raising of Lazarus, but the resurrection of Christ; of God's raising the dead, but of the resurrection of the dead.

The "Atlantic."

The November number of the *Atlantic* has the following list of articles:—"Co-operative Housekeeping," first paper; "What Five Years Do," by E. H. Appleton; "My Darling," by Alice Carey; "Foreign Faces," by Eugene Benson; "My Visit to the Gorilla;" "Sculpture in the United States;" "The Face in the Glass," Part III; "Bacon," second paper, by E. P. Whipple; "Sea-gulls;" "The Traditional Policy of Russia," by Karl Blind; "Calico Printing in France;" "Mayden Valley, Spinsterland," by Adam S. Hill; "The Land of Paoli," by Bayard Taylor; "The Harvester;" "Kentuck's Ghost," by E. Stuart Phelps; reviews, literary notices, etc. This number of the *Atlantic* is the best that has been issued for some time.

The author of the article on "Sculpture in the United States," after expressing his opinion about the propriety of Congress giving a ten-thousand-dollar order to Miss Vinnie Ream for a statue of Lincoln, discourses as follows:—

If modern sculpture, by patient following of the antique, could attain its marvellous perfection in the representation of the human figure, could the art by such means hold a rank in our culture equal with that which it held in Greece? If subjects worthy of such vast science and nice handiwork cannot be found, the acquirement of this branch of technical power is useless. By repetition of antique subjects, sculpture cannot re-establish its proper relation to the people. Statues of the gods cannot inform the American mind, except through its sympathy with the ancient Greeks and their mythology—a remote and vague influence. The masses regard such marbles as workmanship or ornamentation, and art is more than that. Something must be done to carry the mind beyond externals. Zeus was a vital force to the Greek, he is only a shadow to the American. The ancients saw the ruling god; the moderns, only the historic representation. These themes belong to literature. This may also be said of subjects chosen from the common life of the ancients. It was no more worthy than our own, and our people care infinitely less about it. There is at Newport, Rhode Island, a splendid copy in marble of the Dying Gladiator, very beautiful and significant; but its presence in this country is known by but very few, and it is not likely to be appreciated by more than a few connoisseurs. The fine collections of casts from the antique in the large cities experience something of the same neglect; the artists study them, but the people look at them curiously, as they regard objects in the galleries of Natural History, and often with a real or affected horror of their nudity.

Those who desire the encouragement of classic art sometimes assume that it is folly for the artist to try to maintain a direct relation to the general public, which cannot appreciate fine art, and that he should model or paint only for those whose culture and taste fit them to be connoisseurs. Here a direct issue may be stated; for the realists, who also claim the best culture, believe that it is vain to model or paint for anybody else but the people. They say that if art is but the language of the learned, or the toy of the rich, it may as well die utterly, having become a useless luxury. History sustains this position. No really great art has existed which did not in some degree reflect the inner life of the people; and no art can help us in America, unless it is based upon the sympathy and criticism of the public. Had there been only half a dozen Athenians who knew what was fitting and beautiful in a statue of Zeus, it is improbable that Phidias would have given his time and toil to the great Parthenon statue for their pleasure. It is even less likely that the splendid figure of athletes, done by the brass-casters of that period, were wrought for the appreciation of a select few when the games had made the people so familiar with the human form that every man of ordinary perceptive power must have been a true critic. The best Greek work left to us is from the exterior buildings, where it was placed for the instruction and delight of the nation. That magnificent school of art, so far excelling all others known in the history of the world, though refined to the utmost by the wisdom of the learned, had its foundation in the hearts of the people. Happily, our artists are not often forced to decide between the support of their wise and wealthy patrons and that of the masses; but where such a choice becomes necessary, there can be little hesitation in the minds of those who respect their calling. To model or paint for a person of wealth is comfortable, and to be conscious of the sympathy of a few choice souls is very pleasant; but to model or paint for a nation raises the artist to his true place of a great teacher.

This rank the modern sculptor does not yet hold. When called upon to prophesy, he has only old stories to tell. Many of these are stories of ghosts, and most of them are not cheerful. The people are seldom wiser or happier for them, and do not care to listen. Among the dozen locally notorious portrait-statues at Boston, there are none likely to attain fame beyond a narrow limit, or to serve as models for future workmanship. But it is apparent that such of them as are most real, most nearly literal transcriptions of life, attract most attention from the public, whether such attention results in praise or blame. The classic statues are severely let alone. The extraordinary effigy of George Jupiter Washington, at the national Capitol, is very classic and fine and heroic; but these qualities cannot compensate for the utter confusion of ideas involved in it. Nobody can get from it any notion of Washington as he was, and the inscription alone will show posterity what the marble intends. Take any good specimen of modern classic or Roman plastic art, by an American artist, and set it quietly in the Park at New York or Boston, without any advertising, and it will encounter very little criticism, and excite but the most transitory admiration. Give the full history of the subject in the public prints, and a biographical sketch of the sculptor, and it would attract much more attention; yet the influence of the figure upon popular thought would be inappreciable, and would lessen year by year. This is not the case with the humblest modelling from life of the patient and literal kind. If the subject is a public man, the public is immediately a sympathetic and a correct critic. It is the same if the subject is taken from our common life. The little groups by John Rogers, simplest realism as they are, and next to the lowest orders of true art, carry more significance than all the classic sculpture in the country, and will possess historic value which we cannot overestimate. Though the classicists and the realists are almost equally helpless in the great ebb of formative art—the former in lack of anything to say, and the latter in lack of ability to say anything—their positions relative to the future are different and opposing—the realists enjoying possibilities.

It is among the things hoped for that the plastic art may be and will be revived in America, and that it will attain here as good development as it had in Greece, under entirely different conditions, and, of course, in a widely different direction. While the influence of foreign art prevailed in Greece, what was done was comparatively insignificant; it was not until the transition had been made, and sculpture thoroughly nationalized, that the marvellous gods came forth from the mines and quarries. Such a transition from foreign influence must of course be made here before the true growth begins. It is only a question of the time when the change can be made. Study of Greek art, especially its history and relation to the people, must always retain great influence in the education of our artists; but the time will come when it cannot denationalize them. The successful sculptors of the future will carefully appraise the work of the ancients, but they will not try to reproduce it. They will know the secret of its power in the land where it was native, and will therefore be able to gauge their own work by a noble standard, worthiest after that of nature and a contemporary criticism. They will admit the limits of the plastic art, and not attempt to combine with it forces which belong to painting or acting. If truth requires the rendering of harsh and uncomely costumes, they will patiently deal with these until the much needed reform is accomplished; believing that, however ugly our garments may be, it is better to represent them as they are, than to trick out our marbles with the shreds and patches of antiquity. They will discriminate between facts that are vital and those which are merely accessory; giving but its due share of time to the work of the tailor and shoemaker, yet taking care to tell the truth about such work as far as they go. They will not spend their lives in copying the work of other artists, nor will they seek beauty in systematic lines or symmetrical proportions, but they will find it in the significance of nature. And, in order to realize it, they will, if necessary, expend study and labor upon the smallest objects, provided those objects are first-hand; for it cannot be doubted that the great artists of the future will take their models from the best school, with whose works the whole people are familiar. These works they will not blindly try to imitate with their poverty of means; but they will seek to represent truly, to interpret in art's beautiful dialect the glorious handwriting of nature. From the least matters of leaves and flowers, and from the grandest life of the world, the new school will study to draw the best meaning; and it will be conscious that this best meaning, or foreshadowing, can only be attained from a firm foundation of facts. Knowing that the essence of all art for man is in form, the sculptor will reverence his art as the simplest and most immediate interpretation of nature; and though he may feel that in some respects his limits are narrower than those of the poet or painter, he will be conscious that in an upward direction he has no limitation.

Results so remote from the tendency of prevailing art, it is easy to see, will not be attained in little time. The experiment of realism in sculpture has not been fairly tried since the Christian era, but the opportunity seems to be with us. It is not impossible that the present generation may see the beginning of good formative art. Two thousand years of subjection to classicism has not produced half a dozen great sculptors; and when the grand old Torso has been warmed by the life of the greatest artists, little real advancement of art has been achieved. The inevitable consequence of Buonarotti is Bernini; of Bernini, Borromini. It cannot be a vain hope that the transition from the old school with its spasmodic revivals to the ever new school of life is at hand. The American people are capable of giving realism in art a fair trial. They are comparatively untrammelled by established styles. Loving all kinds of art ardently, and eager to avail themselves of its help, they fill their dwellings with cheap daubs from auctions and with plaster casts, rather than allow them to be vacant; but the tendency is in itself sufficient to insure the final success of art in a country whose thought and criticism are comparatively independent, and whose mechanical means are unlimited.

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CORN EXCHANGE RAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN RAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand Also, WOOL SACKS. 2 22] JOHN T. BAILEY JAMES CASCADEN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Disease of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

FIRE-PROOF SAFES

$16,000 in Money, valuable Books and Papers perfectly preserved through the fire of July 20, 1868, at Dove's Depot, South Carolina, in one of MARVIN'S SAFES, owned by DE LORME & DOVE.

50,000 feet of Lumber destroyed in our Planing Mill in Brooklyn, May 15, 1868. All our Money, Papers, and Books, saved in excellent order in a MARVIN'S SAFE Alum and Dry Plaster. SHEARMAN BROS.

Both of the above were VERY SEVERE TESTS.

A PERFECT SAFE

MARVIN'S CHROME IRON SPHERICAL

BURGLAR SAFE

Cannot be Sledged! Cannot be Wedged! Cannot be Drilled!

CALL AND SEE THEM, OR SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

MARVIN & CO.,

PRINCIPAL WAREHOUSES, 721 CHESTNUT ST., (Masonic Hall), Phila., 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, 108 BANK STREET, CLEVELAND, O.,

And for sale by our Agents in the principal cities throughout the United States. 8 31 mwf5m

MARQUETTE! MARQUETTE!

Another letter from the great fire at Marquette. HERRING'S SAFES preserve their contents where Safes of other makers fail!

MARQUETTE, Michigan, July 20, 1868.

Messrs Herring & Co.,

GENTLEMEN:—On the 11th ult., the entire business portion of our town was destroyed by fire. Our safe, which was one of your manufacture, was subject to an intense heat, but proved itself adequate to the severe test. It *lay in the ruins fourteen days*, and when taken out from the appearance (the outside covering being burned through in many places), and in view of the fact that several other safes previously taken out were entirely destroyed, it was a great surprise to us to find the contents legible and in good condition.

Several orders for new safes have already been sent you, which is the best proof of this most satisfactory test, and of the confidence of this community in your safes. Respectfully yours, WILLKINSON & SMITH.

HERRING'S PATENT BANKERS' CHAMPION SAFES, made of wrought iron and steel, and the Patent Franklinite, or "spun Essen," the best resistant to burglars' drills or cutting instruments ever manufactured.

DWELLING-HOUSE SAFES, for silver plate, valuable papers, ladies' jewelry, etc etc., both plain and in imitation of handsome pieces of furniture.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES, the Champion Safe for the past TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS; the victor at the WORLD'S FAIR, London; the WORLD'S FAIR, New York; the EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, and WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 20,000 FRANCS at the recent international contest in Paris, are made and sold only by the undersigned and our authorized agents,

FARREL, HERRING & CO., PHILADELPHIA.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New Orleans.
9 2 wfm3mrp

C. L. MAISER, MANUFACTURER OF FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE, 85] No. 434 RACE Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.

OFFICE OF U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, Cor. HOUSTON & GREENE Sts. (entrance on Greene), NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 24, 1868. (P. O. Box 181.)

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, October 24, 1868, at 12 M., for the purchasing of condemned cannon, shot, shell, scrap, wrought and cast iron, brass, and other ordnance stores, located at the following points on the Atlantic coast, to wit:—Fort Hamilton and Redoubt Forts Wadsworth, Lafayette, Columbus, and Schuyler, and Castle Williams, in New York Harbor; Fort Trumbull, New London Harbor, Conn.; Fort Adams and Walcott, Newport Harbor, R. I.; Fort Constitution, Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.; Fort Knox, Bucksport, and Forts Preble and Scammel, Portland Harbor, Me.; Forts Pickens and Barrancas, Pensacola Harbor, Fla.; Mobile; and Forts Gaines and Morgan, Mobile Harbor, Ala.

This sale contemplates the disposition of 79 cannon in New York Harbor, estimated as weighing 427,053 pounds; 23 cannon in Portland Harbor, estimated as weighing 108,500 pounds; 42 cannon in Newport Harbor, estimated as weighing 269,500 pounds; 19 cannon in New London Harbor, estimated as weighing 96,645 pounds; 119 cannon in Pensacola Harbor, estimated as weighing 511,687 pounds; 20 cannon in Mobile Harbor, estimated as weighing 169,400 pounds; 20 cannon in Portsmouth Harbor, N. H., estimated as weighing 109,964 pounds.

Also smaller lots at Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego N. Y., and Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

The condemned shot and shell, amounting in the aggregate to 1,196,484 pounds, are in quantity as each of the above-mentioned forts; also, scrap wrought iron, amounting in the aggregate to 468,381 pounds.

Full and complete catalogues of the property offered can be had on application to this office, the Ordnance Office at Washington, and to the commanding officer of the different forts. Terms, cash; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of heavy ordnance; all other stores will be required to be removed within ten days from close of sale.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Prior to the acceptance of any bid, it will have to be approved by the War Department.

Bidders will state explicitly the fort or forts where they will accept stores, and the number and kinds they propose to purchase.

Deliveries will only be made at the forts.

Proposals will be addressed to Brevet-Colonel S. Crispin, Major of Ordnance, U. S. A., indorsed "Proposals for purchasing condemned ordnance and ordnance stores." S. CRISPIN,

Brevet-Colonel, U. S. A.
9 24 4w Major of Ordnance.

AUCTION.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 8, 1868.

Will be offered at public auction, at the Subsistence Storehouse, at Sixth street wharf, in this city, on TUESDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., about:—

250,000 pounds Desiccated Mixed Vegetables.

The attention of hotel and boarding-house keepers is called to it, as it is capable of making an excellent soup. Livery-stable owners and stock-raisers are also requested to examine it. Terms, cash in Government funds. Samples can be seen at any time at the place of sale, the Monument lot, on Fourteenth street, or at the office of the undersigned.

10 18 6t G. BELL, C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, ATLANTA, GA., Sept. 29, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., October 21, 1868, for TRANSPORTATION OF GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND STORES from Charleston S. C., to Savannah, Ga., Fernandina, Jacksonville, Tamaka, Picolata, and St. Augustine, Florida.

Bids should be for through rates from Charleston to each point, and also rates from one point to another.

All stores shipped will be classified and paid for according to the Government classification.

This contract to remain in force for one year.

The usual requirements for bids will be exacted.

Proposals should be in triplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, and should be indorsed "Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned. R SAXTON,

Bvt. Brig.-Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A.,
10 14 6t Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1868.

The loyal merchants here have been considerably aroused by a speech from Lieutenant-Governor Woodford. It was given on Thursday night, at Cooper Institute, and bristled with many pithy truths pointed in the sharpest spirals. It was a mixture of logic, humor, and bunkum, and was precisely the speech to win the heart by tickling the ear. The allusions to General Grant's eloquence were, perhaps, the happiest allusions of all, and the bunkum was of that innocent kind which gives the most popular wording to popular facts. The loyal merchants came out very strongly. The stamping of their feet bore witness that Woodford had not spoken in vain.

Illegal registration and the like are not confined to Philadelphia. The late ballot swindle in Brooklyn, in the appointment of inspectors and registers of election, was in unison with the spirit of the recent naturalization frauds in the Quaker City, as well as with the Ku-Klux endeavors to suppress the colored vote in the South, and the Baltimore enterprise of invading Pennsylvania at the October elections. These men have just been released from custody here, their arrest having been for attempting to register illegally. When they were taken before Justice Dowling, that worthy discharged one of them on the ground that he had merely been a dupe in the hands of others. The other two he turned over to Judge McCunn and Judge Barnard respectively. Judge Barnard dismissed Hussey (the culprit brought before him), on the ground that the whole thing was merely a mistake in application; and Judge McCunn, Murphy (the remaining culprit), on the ground that he was drunk or crazy, it didn't much matter which. These three specimens of the spotlessness of ermine ought not to be allowed to slide without mention.

It is late, though not too late, to mention the death of a Madame Meyerdorff, a Polish exile, whose life contained some slight romantic material. This lady, who once held a very fair position in foreign social circles, came to this country in the middle of October, 1865, bringing with her a great sorrow that threatened to be lifelong. This was the perpetual banishment to Siberia of her youngest son, for having taken part in the Polish insurrection five years ago. This son, whose name was Michael Meyerdorff, was banished before he had scarcely ceased to be a child, at the tender age of nineteen. Madame Meyerdorff's eldest son, Colonel Julian Allen by name, became, soon after his arrival in this country, one of the most efficient officers in the armies of the North. It was he who secured the asking of a favor which only the Emperor of Russia could grant, and only the President of the United States could hope so to present as to be favorably received. This favor was the pardon and liberation of young Michael. The Czar relented, Michael was allowed to leave for this country, and the afflicted mother had the pleasure of once more clasping her soldier son in her arms before she closed her eyes forever.

I have several times had occasion to descant on the brutality of some of our metropolitan police. That brutality was most summarily punished yesterday in the person of a policeman who, in the first place, got drunk of a Sunday, and, in the second place, celebrated that dual dissipation by dragging forth and clubbing two unoffending inmates of a house of ill-fame. Their heads were mauled and mashed in first-class metropolitan police style. The drunken policeman, who is announced as "respectable," couldn't have done it better had he been sober. The wretch pleaded drunkenness as an excuse, but on the complaint of one of the injured parties only was sent to the penitentiary for two months. His name is George H. Keep, and he is the flower and exponent of scores of other policemen who equally deserve a longer term of punishment.

Some of the public streets were made loud and noisy yesterday by the parading through them of an immense invention that I hardly know how to describe, and my description of which none of your readers would understand. I have had a glimpse of the invention myself. Moreover, an elaborate account of its principle has been forced into my willing ears, but an unmechanical turn of mind prevents my retaining any very clear idea of that principle. The machine is known as the reversible portable railway, and consists of a combination of a carriage, chairs, wheels, railway track, and propelling feet. Do you know what the chain-pump principle is? Then you know what the reversible portable railway principle is, and I am relieved from all farther responsibility, except that of adding that it is specially adapted to prairie ploughing and mowing, and has therefore been looked at by some scores of gape-mouthed Western farmers, and superciliously snubbed by the public in general.

When I last mentioned Brown in connection with Grace Church gossip, I was not aware that his rumored retirement was to take place so soon. Now, Brown, having been so long the pillar of fashionable piety in Gotham, has been more than once introduced into the American novel, and even been deferentially referred to in the "Potiphar Papers" and "Minerva Tattle's Diary." The hundreds of young men whom Brown, for a consideration, has introduced into fashionable society, owe him a chorus of grateful benedictions. The scores of *arcenus* whom he has caused to know who's who will never find a man to replace him. If Brown could write, he might outshine all the combined Jenkinses of the New York press. He was a Book of Etiquette, a Young Man's own Manual, a Guide to Good Society, a caterer, an undertaker, an usher, a sexton, such as certainly has not existed more than once or twice. How Grace Church will get along without him, I cannot imagine. Perhaps he cannot himself. Henceforth I shall discredit no report as to the speedy destruction, or desecration of that house of God and Mammon.

The lecture season has set in, with a lecture from Dr. Lemercier, of Paris, and one from Professor Adolphus Rohde. Dr. Lemercier's was in illustration of the dissection of a snail, a bee, and a silkworm, and his future ones will rise into the higher region of gorilla and man. Professor Rohde's lecture was geological, and entitled "Earth and Man." It was delivered not by Professor Rohde himself, but Mr. Charles Rosenberg, who is variously and well known as a poet, editor, painter, and *feuilletoniste*. When Charles Rosenberg is not painting, he is editing; and when he is not editing, he is busy in one of those innumerable branch avocations intimately connected with artistic or professional life. The lecture was illustrated by nearly sixty rare pictures, and both lecture and pictures will be in due course with you. They present what might be called a panorama of the natural history of this world, and the pageant thus brought in vast sweeps before the mind has a much more dignified and towering interest than is often evolved from any lecture.

The Workingwomen's Protective Union, whose object is to provide employment for females, and to protect them from the iniquities of hard-hearted employers, is meeting with splendid success here. During the past six months employment was furnished to nearly 2000 females, and applications were received from nearly twice that number. Nearly 100 cases of complaint were settled satisfactorily to the complainants, and to the shame and confusion and utter loss of public patronage and esteem of their employers. In fine, the Workingwomen's Protective Union is the Sewing Girl's Samaritan.

An interesting extradition case is in process of settlement, and the only novelty in the way of crime. Heinrich Schafer is an alleged fugitive wife-murderer, and was lately an agricultural laborer in Bretzenheim, near Mayence, Hesse-Darmstadt. According to the counsel for the Consul-General of North Germany, who opened the case yesterday, he killed his wife there last summer, for the purpose of marrying a rich widow, and soon after poisoned the widow for threatening to divulge the murder. Nothing very definite has yet transpired.

Mr. Forrest's audiences have been falling off since the first night. Possibly they think *he* is the one that's falling off, though I can't see it. And so, truly, ALI BABA.

POLITICAL.

—"The sea is encroaching on New Jersey," says an exchange; so is Republicanism, and will swallow the State a long time before the sea.

—In all the riots and collisions between blacks and whites in the Southern States, growing out of politics, two facts are conspicuous: first, the whites always seem to be thoroughly prepared for a fight, and; second, none but blacks are ever killed. Do not these circumstances show pretty clearly which side is responsible for these collisions?

—The Grant Club of Ward Ten, Boston, has sent to Robert Small, the brave and heroic pilot of the Planter, a large and beautiful American flag, with the names of Grant and Colfax thereon, to be thrown to the breeze by the loyal people of Beaufort, South Carolina.

—It is a remarkable illustration of time's revenges, the Salem *Mercury* says, that the present John Quincy Adams has gone on a Democratic electioneering tour to South Carolina, where his grandfather would probably have been hanged, without judge or jury, by the same Democracy.

—Democratic papers say that there were but about a thousand colored soldiers lost in the war. The official facts show that 2997 were killed in battle and 26,301 died of disease contracted in the army, making a total of 29,298 out of 180,017 colored troops enlisted.

—The colored people of the Third ward of Boston have nominated a Mr. Brown as a candidate for the Massachusetts Legislature.

—Our Democratic friends are unfortunate in having names for their clubs which read badly when abbreviated. The "Democratic Jackson Association" had a good run till the Norwich *Bulletin* wickedly abbreviated it to "Dem. Jack. Ass.," and now they've taken the name of "Jackson Union Guard," the initials of which, 'J. U. G.," are a little suggestive of bad habits.

—A Democratic exchange says we shall soon "come down to the hard-pan of Democratic principles." We've done it already. That's the "pan" the Tammany Convention flashed in.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.
From and after this date, the rates of freight by this line will be ten cents per 100 lbs. "heavy goods; four cents per foot, measurement; one cent per gallon for liquids, ship's option. One of the Steamers of this Line will leave every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Goods received at all times on covered piers All goods forwarded by New York agent free of charge, except cartage.
For further information, apply on the pier to
8 28 6m JOHN F. OHL

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 20.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, October 24.
CITY OF BOSTON, Saturday, October 31.
CITY OF CORK (via Halifax), Tuesday, Nov. 3.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, November 7,
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER
SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	25	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Through Line to California via Panama Railroad.
NEW ARRANGEMENT.
Sailing from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these days fall on Sunday.
Passage lower than by any other line.
For information address
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent,
Pier No. 46 NORTH RIVER, New York,
Or THOMAS R. SEARLE,
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
W. H. WEBB, President. CHAS. DANA, Vice-Pres
Office—54 EXCHANGE Place, New York. 3 3 9m

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Va.
6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.
THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
EVERY SATURDAY,
At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insured at lowest rates.
Freight received daily,
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 88 DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia,
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc.
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker, Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts and Nails. 12 3

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.
DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE.
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES
of American and Foreign Makers of the finest quality in Gold and Silver Cases.
A variety of Independent ¼ Second, for horse timing.
Ladies' and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and 18 kt.
STUDS AND EYELET STUDS
in great variety—newest patterns.
SOLID SILVERWARE
for Bridal presents; Plated-ware, etc.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted. 1 14p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of
Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,
And in order to supply immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER,
MAKERS,
11 Ilamtlrp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Has just received per steamer Tarifa, a very large assortment of FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS,
Procuring these goods direct from the best manufacturers, they are offered at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES. 5 29

STEAMBOAT LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON Steamboat Line.—The steamboat EDWIN FORREST leaves ARCH Street Wharf, for Trenton, stopping at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' Wharf, and White Hill.

Leaves Arch Street Wharf	Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Oct. 17, 1 P.M	Saturday, Oct. 17, 5 P.M
Sunday, Oct. 18, to Burlington, Bristol, and intermediate landings,	leaves Arch street wharf at 8 A.M. and 2 P. M.; leaves Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
Monday, Oct 19,	1½ P.M Monday, Oct. 19, 5½ P.M
Tuesday, " 20,	2½ P.M Tuesday, " 20, don't go
Wed'day, " 21,	3 P.M Wed'day, " 21, 6 A.M
Thursday " 22,	3 P.M Thursday, " 22, 6 A.M
Friday, " 23,	don't go Friday, " 23, 9 A.M

Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents. 4 13

FOR WILMINGTON, CHESTER, AND HOOK.—Fare, 10 cents. Excursion tickets, 15 cents.
The steamer ARIEL leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 8:45 A. M., and returning leaves Wilmington at 2 P. M. Excursion tickets, 15 cents. The steamer S. S. FELTON leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 3 P. M. Fare, 10 cents. 10 1 2w

OPPOSITION TO THE COMBINED RAILROAD AND RIVER MONOPOLY.
Steamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excursions to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touching at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street wharf at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., returning, leave Wilmington at 7 A. M. and 12 30 P. M.
Light freights taken.
L. W. BURNS,
4 28 tf Captain.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf, Philada., at 5 o'clock and 6 o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A. M. and 4 P. M.
Fare, 25 cents each way; Excursion 40 cts. 4 11tf

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 6th of March, leaving daily at 12 M., and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 13 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The splendid steamer TWILIGHT leaves Chesnut street wharf at 8½ A. M., and 2 P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, and Beverly. Leaving Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 10 10 8 tf

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once command itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 19

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.
DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 6 19

CARRIAGES.

GARDNER & FLEMING
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
BELOW WALNUT.
An assortment of NEW AND SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES always on hand at REASONABLE PRICES. 10 15 3m

TRUSSES.

"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS," No. 1317 CHESNUT Street. This Truss correctly applied will cure and retain with ease the most difficult ruptures; always clean, light, easy, safe, and comfortable, used in bathing, fitted to form, never rusts, breaks, soils, becomes limber, or moves from place. No strapping. Hard Rubber Abdominal Supporter, by which the Mothers, Corpulent, and Ladies suffering with Female weaknesses, will find relief and perfect support; very light, neat, and effectual. Pile Instruments Shoulder Braces, Elastic Stockings for weak limbs, Suspensories, etc. Also, large stock best Leather Trusses, half usual price. Lady in attendance. 12 2 3m

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
SHOPS: NO. 218 LODGE STREET, AND No. 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
12 2

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct line to Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, Carbondale, and all the points in the Lehigh and Wyoming Coal Region.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.
ELEVEN DAILY TRAINS—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 20, 1868, Passenger Trains leave the New Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroads for Easton, Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk Weatherly, Jeanesville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys; also in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad for Mahanoy City; and with Catawissa Railroad for Rupert, Danville Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley Train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 A. M. for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate Stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro' and Hartsville, by this train, take Stage at Old York Road.
At 10:20 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at Intermediate Stations.
At 1:45 P. M.—Lehigh Valley Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mt. Carmel, Pittston, and Scranton, and all points in Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal Regions.
At 2:35 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 3:15 P.M.—Lehigh and Susquehanna Express for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.
At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville take stage at Abington; for New Hope at Doylestown.
At 5:00 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Lehigh and Susquehanna Evening Train for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA, from Bethlehem at 9:00 and 11:05 A. M., 2:00 and 8:30 P. M.
11:05 A. M. and 2:00 P.M. Trains makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley and Lehigh and Susquehanna trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahony City, and Hazleton.
Passengers leaving Wilkesbarre at 1:45 P. M. connect at Bethlehem at 8:05 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:30 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 8:00 and 7:00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:20 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 9:30, 10:45 A. M. and 1 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
Will Cars of Second and Third Streets Line and Union Line run within a short distance of the depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket office, in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points, at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 103 S. FIFTH Street.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES. FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.
At 5:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express Mail..... 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express... 3 00
At 3:30 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express..... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 8:30 and 8 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 5:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:30, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra. 2 P.M. for Riverton and 5:30 P. M. for Palmyra.
At 5:30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 4:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.
At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line Fare $5.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 10:15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7 and 11 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT, via Connecting Railway.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare $3:25.
At 1 A. M., Emigrant Line, Fare, $2.
At 1:30 A. M. on Mondays only—New York Express Line, Fare, $3:25.
The 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
At 9:30 A. M., 1:00 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.
At 9:30 A. M., 6:30, and 12 P. M. for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
For lines leaving Kensington Depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut street, 30 minutes before departure. The cars on Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot; Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market street cars will run to connect with the 9:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.
From Kensington Depot.
At 7:00 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.
At 7:00 A. M and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON CO., AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS,
From Market st. Ferry (upper side.)
At 7 and 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5:30 P. M., for Mercerville, Moorestown Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.
At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.
WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent,
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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
commencing MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue as follows:—
Way-Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore, stopping at all Regular Stations, connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Cokesell and Intermediate Stations.
Express Train at 11:45 A.M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.
Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. Train
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:45 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.
Leave Wilmington 7:00 and 8:10 A. M., 1:00, 4:15, and 7:40 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia.
The 7:00 P. M. train from Wilmington runs daily. All other Accommodation trains Sundays excepted.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way-Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:25 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.
Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest, may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT Street, under the Continental Hotel, where, also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.
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FAST FREIGHT LINE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, to Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Centralia, and all points on Lehigh Valley Railroad and its branches.
By new arrangements, perfected this day, this road is enabled to give increased despatch to merchandise consigned to the above named points.
Goods delivered at the Through Freight Depot, No. 26 corner of FRONT and NOBLE Streets, Before 5 P. M., will reach Wilkesbarre, Mount Carmel, Mahanoy City, and the other stations in Mahanoy and Wyoming valleys before 11 A. M. of the succeeding day. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
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RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming Valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas. Summer Arrangement of Passenger Trains, Monday, August 3, 1868, leaving the Company's Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.—At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown.
Returning, leaves Reading at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.—At 8:15 A. M., for Reading Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.
The 7:30 train connects at Reading with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at Harrisburg with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS.—Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M. arrives in Pottstown at 6:40 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION.—Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8:05 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:40 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:20 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:15 P. M.
Market train, with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all Way Stations; leaves Pottsville at 7 A. M. for Philadelphia and all other Way Stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Reading at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M.; leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:12 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.—Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:45 and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 1:00, and 5:45 P. M.
PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.—Passengers for Skippack take 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 9:10 A. M. and 1:25 P. M. Stage lines for various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.—Leaves New York at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 9:00 P.M., passing Reading at 1:10 A. M., 1:34 and 10:10 P. M., and connect at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg, on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 2:30 and 5:25 A. M., 9:35 P. M., passing Reading at 4:44 and 7:06 A. M., and 11:40 P. M., arriving at New York, 10:10 and 11:45 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 3:10 A. M. and 2:05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.—Trains leave Pottsville at 6:45, 11:30 A. M., and 6:40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M. and 2:15 and 4:35 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.—Trains leave Auburn at 7:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:15 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 3:30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:40 A. M., and 3:35 P. M.
TICKETS.—Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.
Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for day only, are sold at Reading and Intermediate stations

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

BAILEY & Co.'s NEW STORE.—If there be any one point of difference, any one prominent feature in which the cities of the Old World are distinguished from those in the New, it is in the character of their stores. Over the great water, in London and Paris, for instance, the stores even of firms of world-wide reputation, doing business on the grandest scale, if not exactly limited in extent, are poor, worn, and dingy in appearance. There you may frequently find beneath a low-browed front, uninviting, gloomy, without a vestige of paint, the offices of a house employing hundreds of clerks, keeping busy perhaps thousands of workmen, and exporting annually millions of dollars worth of goods. Here, on this side of the ocean, we seem to entertain different opinions in regard to the style, structure, and appearance of our places of business. All our large cities contain specimens of store architecture that would put to shame the most pretentious in Europe. Our men of business seem to have initiated a spirit of rivalry in this respect—to engage in a contest as to who can build the most palatial and extensive of stores—and are lavish of money in procuring marble fronts, broad plate glass windows, and costly adornments. The discrepancy existing between our stores and those of the older people across the water is one that escapes no traveller's eye.

But the contest goes still further. It is all one sided as far as regards Europe. The fact is at once conceded that we far surpass her in this matter, and we have no trouble in substantiating our claims to superiority. She readily acknowledges that the New goes ahead of the Old World in the rearing of magnificent edifices devoted exclusively to the purposes of trade. Not content with this graceful surrender to us as a nation, our men of business must needs try to outvie each other; and Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and New Orleans each advance claims and arguments in their support—to possess the most gorgeous, costly, and ornate of business structures. Modesty would perhaps compel us, as Philadelphians, to yield the palm of superiority to either of the cities named, while yet we may think, and that honestly, too, that our own city could justly bear it off. Were a comparison to be made, we doubt not that even the Metropolis of the Western World, as New York proudly styles herself, would have to recede in our favor, and Broadway back down to Chesnut street, in the number of superb business structures they relatively contain. Be it as it may, and granting that the victory is still undecided, the Quaker City makes no rest in efforts to outdo them all; and within the past few months many of our firms have erected and opened stores for the carrying on of their business, which could well match the best anywhere in this country, and which, for beauty in design, grandeur of architecture, substantial character, and convenience of construction, compare with any in the world. This growing tendency to five and six storied buildings, marble or granite fronts, and lofty rooms, may easily be accounted for in the case of large manufacturers, where looms, engines, saws, lathes, benches, and what not, are required in countless numbers and diversity; but it may tax the ingenuity of many to discover a reason why jewellers, whose business it seems may be confined in the smallest compass, should follow hard in the footsteps of the others, and run up structures almost squares in extent, embracing apartments upon apartments, long, broad, and high. But so it is. Hardly has one well known firm on Chesnut street opened with a glare of brilliancy a store which seems to preclude the possibility of a rival, before another firm, equally as well known and energetic, lays the foundation, erects the walls, marbles the front, glasses the windows, and frescoes the ceilings of another that, it may be, puts into the shade the former.

For many months past the old firm of Bailey & Co., jewellers, long established on Chesnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, has been pushing vigorously ahead the completion of a store at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chesnut streets. It is now finished, and to-day is opened to the public. No expense has been spared in its fitting up, and its owners can proudly boast that if it does not top off all other stores occupied by parties engaged in a similar business, it at least stands rank and rank with the best.

Rising in magnificent proportions to the height of five stories, it covers the entire depth of a lot reaching to Sansom street. In width it is 44 feet. Constructed in the main of brick, its face glistens with the purest of marble. Air, light, and safety are everywhere through it.

Myriads of windows open on the Twelfth street side, really so many in number that the narrow strips of wall between them appear barely capable of upholding the massive roof above. Not a single fire for warming purposes is to be found in the building. The heating is all done by means of the steam-pipe arrangement—a vast network of tubes ramifying the whole place. The structure is fire-proof from cellar to eaves; in every detail the most guarded precautions have been taken to protect the wood work and combustible portions. So thorough have been other measures of precaution, that an incendiary could hardly find a place to apply his match.

There are several entrances to the building, the principal one, of course, being on Chesnut street. This is truly majestic, receding like a vestibule, highly finished in carved wood work of black walnut, the edges of the plate glass in the windows which flank its sides rimmed with silver, its pavement pretty with cubical blocks of varigated marble. The entire floor of the main store is laid with these same cubical blocks. From the flagstone without you immediately tread hard upon the marble within.

Once inside the place, the first thing which strikes the eye is the peculiar manner in which the windows are constructed, and the chaste, simple, yet elegant character of their finish. Of course the fore part of each window is on a line with the front of the building. As the main doorway recedes between them from this line, it gives them a depth corresponding to its own. Nothing is added to this by subtracting space for the store, for the windows after this being made by the making of the doorway, are left to themselves. They are also constructed in what is termed the vestibule style—their floor being the floor of the store—neither shelves nor platforms marring their sides or bottom. Here, as everywhere throughout the place, the finish is done in black walnut. With only the vacant space of the doorway intervening, the windows are parallel with each other. In either, huge mirrors cover the sides. Note the effect. Standing either in the entrance or in the window itself, and looking eastward or westward, you gaze down a perspective, through a sort of corridor that appears without end.

The principle is a well-understood one, but has never yet been applied in any of our stores. The beauty of the illusion cannot be questioned. Leaving the windows you proceed up the room. With a general glance around your eye finally rests upon the ceiling, and resting there it turns not away without admiration for the magnificent fresco with which it is covered. The celebrated Kaiser was the artist, and in this work he has surpassed himself. Patterns without number, color laid upon color, styles rectangular and arabesque, a perfect tinted confusion. As a work of art it is faultless. It makes one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest, feature of the store. Scattered over the large space between the doorway and the central counter, stand a number of marble pedestals—white black, Sienna, scaglioli—supporting various statues, mythological or historical, all of which display the touches of master chisels. Getting through this group, you reach the central counter, with its base of white marble, its cases of clear heavy glass and polished silver. It stretches up the room, then making a perfect hemisphere in rounded beauty, it stretches down the room. Between its wings is a space some three to six feet in width, for the accommodation of the clerks. This counter is devoted to fine jewelry of every description. Piles of bracelets, rings, and chains shimmer in the light with most attractive glitter. The counter upon the left hand corresponding side on entering is the diamond counter. Here are the gems that make one's fingers itch. Clusters and solitaires, fine rings and buttons, temptingly scintillated in prismatic splendor. Opposite is the watch department. Time there is kept in silver and golen cases. A matchless array of watches—all kinds, sizes, styles—the delicate lady's, barely the circumference of a half dollar; the massive gentleman's, which would turn the beam with a pound weight on the other side. Between the windows, on a line with this last counter, are huge heavily carved walnut cabinets, completely enclosed in glass, in which an displayed the finest of silver ware goods. In the recesses made by these cabinets and the windows are placed sofas and elegant tables, designed as resting places for the wearied in endeavoring an inspection of the countless things the store contains. The idea was a happy one, and many are the feminine customers of the firm who will thank them for their consideration. Against the wall opposite is one long walnut case—some sixty feet in length—containing every kind of plated goods. Back of the counters, twenty in number, is placed the bronze room. This apartment is gorgeously carpeted and furnished in the most lavish manner. The prints and pointings cover the entire surface of the walls; tables in the centre, with a double row of shelving, support the beautiful specimens of handiwork in bronze and stone.

In the rear of this department, looking upon Sansom street, is a light and airy little room—a kind of retiring place for the firm and their customers. Above are sleeping apartments for the clerks, fitted up with every conceivable convenience. Below, in the basement, are the receiving and packing departments. Throughout the entire establishment the most perfect system prevails. The Messrs. Bailey & Co. occupy the whole of the first floor, 44 feet in width by 235 in length, and the basement entire. Several vaults and workshops are beneath the store.

The beams of the structure are of iron. The windows are all carefully protected by wire guards. Every arrangement for hoisting purposes, coal bins, furnaces, boilers, are complete.

Taken altogether, the Baileys can congratulate themselves on having added to the city one of the most splendid of edifices.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF SURVEYS.—At a meeting of the Board, this morning, the following sewers were authorized to be constructed:—On Sixth street, from Green to Coates, three feet sewer; on Franklin street, between Race and Vine, ten inch-pipe; on Thirteenth street, between Cherry and Winslow, three feet sewer; on Seventh street, between Market and Arch, three feet sewer; on Eighth street, between Poplar and Girard avenue, ten-inch pipe; on Day street, between Girard avenue and Thompson, eight inch drain; on Dauphin street, between American and Second, eight-inch pipe. The committee to whom was referred the petition for a revision of the lines and grades of that portion of the Twenty-third ward bounded north by Township Line Road, south by Frankford creek, east by Frankford Road and Bristol Turnpike, west by the Twenty-second ward, reported a resolution requesting that the prayer of the petition be granted. Agreed to.

Sectional plans Nos. 219, 220 and 221, establishing street lines and grades in the Twenty-third ward, were called up and approved.

Adjourned.

THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At a meeting of the stockholders and loanholders of this Company, held at 11 o'clock this morning, the following was adopted:—

"An ordinance altering the time for the annual meetings of the stockholders and loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, and reducing the number of Managers thereof.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the stockholders and loanholders of the Schuylkill Navigation Company, in general meeting assembled, and it is hereby enacted by authority of the same,

"That the annual meetings of the stockholders and loanholders of this Company shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of February of each year; that at such meetings the number of Managers to be chosen shall be six, instead of twelve, as heretofore; and that of the Board of Managers, consisting of the President and said six managers, four shall be a quorum."

AN OUTRAGE ON A POLICEMAN.—Policeman McAdams, of the Eleventh district, a few days ago arrested two men named Martin, from information received, for being the parties who committed the deadly assault on the lad Smith, at the Black Horse tavern, in the Nineteenth ward, on election day. These men retaliated on the policeman by having a warrant issued by Alderman Dougherty for his arrest. The document was entrusted in the hands of two men to serve. On Saturday they met the officer and informed him of the object of their visit. Feeling that he was to be consigned to a cell in the prison he desired to go for bail, and started with them for that purpose. He had gone but a few yards when he was knocked down and cruelly beaten. He was then picked up and dragged to the office of the magistrate, where he was bound over, and would have gone to prison had it not been for a gentleman who volunteered to enter bail for his appearance.

THE UNION LEAGUE MEETING to be held at Concert Hall to-morrow evening bids fair, from the nature and importance of the call, to be one of the largest that has yet convened in our city. Then and there public condemnation of the gross frauds which have been practiced by the leaders of the Democratic party will be expressed in no uncertain tone. Republicans will meet and take counsel together as to the best means of vindicating the power of outraged law and the purity of the ballot-box by the arrest of the lawless men who violated the one and "stuffed" the other.

INFORMATION FOR CONGRESSMAN MYERS.—One of the Rebel Democracy came to grief on Saturday last. He was before Alderman Tittermary, where he gave the name of George Kessler. The allegation, which was supported, was that he had voted in the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth precincts of the Sixteenth ward; second precinct of the Twentieth ward; and two precincts of the Fifteenth ward. Of course he was held to answer at Court, and that during the present term.

ROBBED A JERSEYMAN.—On Saturday afternoon a Jerseyman was lying asleep on one of the stalls in the Vine street market. During his snooze he was relieved of $103. George Lukens, who is well known around those parts, was suspected and accordingly arrested. On being searched, $45 in cash was found on him. He also had in his custody a number of articles which he had purchased with the remainder of the amount. Recorder Given sent him below for trial.

A WHISKY CASE.—Thomas McGonigle, who keeps a distillery at No. 1616 Bath street, was before United States Commissioner A. H. Smith at noon to day, charged with illicit distillation. Policeman Thomas Hussey, of the Eighteenth district, testified that there was a distillery in the rear of the premises occupied by the accused, but could not state that he was the owner. In absence of further testimony McGonigle was held for a further hearing on Thursday next.

MORE OF THE ELECTION VOUCHERS.—The police of the Eleventh district on Saturday arrested James Mullen and Michael Devlin. These worthies are charged with having been implicated in the murderous assault on the lad Smith on election day, at the polls of the Second precinct of the Nineteenth ward. Alderman Heins held the former in $5000, and the latter in $3000 for trial.

TRUCK GROWERS.—A large number of truck growers from different places are now going to Vineland, N. J., and purchasing property. The soil and climate appear to be unusually forward in this place, and there is an organized system of marketing which is of great advantage to the growers.

HEARING AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Jacob H. Seibert, for the larceny of white paper, had a hearing before Alderman Beitler this afternoon, and was bound over for trial.

ROBBERY.—A stable on Lombard street wharf, Schuylkill, was broken into on Saturday night, and robbed of five sets of harness.

THE MAIL FOR HAVANA, per steamer Stars and Stripes, will close at the Philadelphia Post Office at 7 A. M. on Tuesday, the 20th instant, according to an announcement by Postmaster Bingham.

SOUP-HOUSE CONTRIBUTIONS.—The annual meeting of the contributors of the Moyamensing Soup Society will be held on Tuesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Soup House, corner of Eighth and Marriot streets.

CONTRIBUTION.—The clerks of the Bank of North America send us ten dollars for the benefit of the family of the late Policeman Young.

FROM READING.

New Church Enterprise—Corner-Stone Laying Yesterday—Impressive Ceremonies.

From Our Own Correspondent.

READING, Oct. 19.

Yesterday (Sabbath) was an epoch in the history of Methodism in the city of Reading. At an early hour in the afternoon the living tide of humanity began to set in towards the neighborhood of Ninth and Elm streets. This is one of the most beautiful locations of the most rapidly improving section of this city. At 3½ o'clock the crowd was immense, and to it the Sabbath Schools of the Ebenezer and St. Peter's M. E. Churches were added, having marched together through Penn street, reaching a distance of over two squares.

The exercises were opened by the reading of the declaration, or introduction of the service, by the Rev. T. A. Fernley, who had charge of all the arrangements of the occasion.

This was followed by the hymn "This Stone to Thee, O God, we Lay," etc. Rev. Dr. Pattison read the prayers.

The 123d Psalm was read by Rev. T. A. Fernley, the people, having all been provided with printed programmes, responded by reading each alternate verse, sounding as the noise of many waters.

Mr. Fernley then stated that the occasion was one of very special interest, not only to the Methodist denomination, but to the whole Christian community. God has many ways of accomplishing His work. When a church is needed He sometimes puts it into the hearts of the good people to arise and build. Sometimes he permits a schism or party spirit to drive out a colony *nolens volens*, but in this case He had moved upon the heart of one man, filled with the spirit of practical consecration, and blessed with means to do the whole work himself.

He then read a part of a covenant written on parchment, and signed by Henry Crouse, in which he agrees with God, as a thank-offering, to present to the Methodist Episcopal Church the lot of ground at the southeast corner of Ninth and Elm streets, and to build thereupon a chapel or church. This lot is 120 ft. deep by 60 ft. front on Ninth street, and is undoubtedly one of the best and most beautiful lots in the city. The chapel is to be of brick, with a handsome brownstone base; to be finished in Gothic style, having a spacious end gallery, and all the modern improvements. It will be 36 feet front on Elm street by 65 feet deep. The whole value of the gift will not fall far short of $12 000.

Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Pattison, of St. Peter's; Rev. Mr. Freer, of the Baptist Church; Rev. Mr. Rhodes, of the Evangelical Association, and by a prominent layman of the German Reformed Church.

The contents of the box to be placed in the corner-stone were then announced by Rev. T. A. Fernley, and the Rev. Father Boenm, the companion of Bishop Asbury, and the founder of Methodism in Reading, now in his ninety-fourth year of age, laid the stone in the usual solemn form prescribed by the ritual of the M. E. Church.

We have never attended a more impressive occasion of the kind, or one the moral effect of which was greater. The munificent gift of Mr. Crouse will act powerfully, and accomplish much good, not only in the beautiful house he is building but in stirring up others to ask, "What am I doing with the money God has given me?" To illustrate. At the close of the services yesterday a gentleman connected with the Presbyterian Church in this city said, "I will give one hundred dollars a year to support a minister in this church for as many years as it is needed." Others will be found of the same mind. There is no such word as "fail" in the Christian's vocabulary. Success to the cause of God and of Methodism in Reading.

We should have stated that this new enterprise is to be called the Church of the Covenant, or "The Covenant M. E. Church," allusive to the peculiar circumstances of its origin. Rev. J. A. Wood is assisting Rev. R. H. Pattison in revival services in St. Peter's Church.

The New York Money Market.

—The N. Y. *Herald* of this morning says:—

"Business in Wall street was very active during the past week, and with the announcement of the result of the State elections on Tuesday a fresh impetus was imparted to the demand for Government securities, as well as to speculation for a rise on the Stock Exchange. The tendency of gold, however, continued downward, and the extreme fluctuations were from 138⅝ to 136⅛, the closing quotation being 136⅝@137. Owing to the large speculative and miscellaneous 'short' interest outstanding there was an active borrowing demand for coin and on Saturday the rate paid for its use until Monday was as high at one time as one per cent., but this extreme scarcity was produced by locking up gold certificates, a strategic operation on the part of the bulls. The orders from investors for the purchase of Government securities, together with a brisk speculative inquiry, caused a rapid advance of from one and a half to two and a quarter per cent in Five-twenties, the bonds of 1867 having been the most active and buoyant. Much excitement attended the dealings at the boards, and purchases were made without regard to price. The demand was well distributed, and registered bonds were so scarce and in such brisk request that coupon bonds had to be sent to Washington to be transferred to the registered list, a sign of an increased investment demand. As in all upward movements, however, reactions must be expected to occur at intervals, owing to sales of speculative lots to realize. But it is gratifying to find such a change for the better in the temper of the public mind with respect to our national securities, and to observe that five-twenties in the foreign markets have sympathized closely with the rise in quotations on this side. It is clear that the result of the late elections has had the effect of greatly strengthening the public credit by improving the political prospect before the country. Speculation ran rather wild in railway shares during the latter part of the week, and some of the Western shares, and most notably Milwaukee and St. Paul and Fort Wayne, advanced rapidly; but the New York stocks were comparatively neglected and barely steady. Erie declining to 43⅝ on Saturday, after previously rising to 50⅞, notwithstanding that nearly half the capital stock is held in England or on English account, and that further heavy transfers preparatory to shipment have been made since the reopening of the company's transfer books. The State stocks, and particularly Tennessee sixes, new were active and strong, owing to the improved political prospects before the country, and of the miscellaneous securities Pacific Mail was firm but quiet, while Mariposa preferred advanced to 24½, and the ten per cent. certificates were actively dealt in at improving prices."

—The N. Y. *Times* of this morning says:—

"The general trade of the week past was fairly active for the season, and ahead of the same period of last year in the list of foreign dry goods and general merchandise. The Customs duties keep up well, and the month of October will give the Treasury at all the ports $15,000,000, and it may be nearly $16,000,000, in gold. And at this port alone about $10,500,000 against $9,082,000 in October of last year. The whole Customs for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June next promises to be $80,000,000—or an average of $15 000 000 per month in gold. "The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $5,871,450, against the total entries of $5 281 275 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $2 753,886, against $3 134,034 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $470,313 against $119,982 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $7,884 876. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 17 695 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 2667."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

THE LATEST FALL STYLES OF PARTY AND WEDDING INVITATIONS.
A large assortment of new styles of French Paper Paper and Envelopes in boxes already stamped. Paper and Envelopes stamped in Colors gratis.
JOHN LINERD,
10 12 mwsSp No 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

ENGRAVING AND PLATE PRINTING.
CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
CIRCULARS,
WEDDING INVITATIONS,
VISITING CARDS,
PARTY INVITATIONS,
PROGRAMMES,
And ENGRAVING and PRINTING of every description executed in the highest style of art.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
STATIONERS AND ENGRAVERS,
9 1mwsSm 0. 913 ARCH Street.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Change of Candidates—Southern Opinion.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Crisis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—Though it is not now a matter for such open discussion, still the proposition to withdraw Seymour is being earnestly canvassed by the Democratic leaders here. The excitement has died out, only because those few prominent men who disfavor the scheme have dashed cold water upon it; but the greater number, seeing inevitable defeat for their present candidates, warmly urge their withdrawal. Montgomery Blair thinks the ticket all right, but would rather, as he expresses every day, see Frank's name head the column.

John Quincy Adams'

speeches are in marked contrast with those he delivered prior to the elections in the North. Letters received here from the South report that since the Democratic demoralization, the people and press are not quite so violent in their expressions towards the North.

New York Stock Quotations—2 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street.

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅜	Toledo & Wabash...	67
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Mil. & St. Paul com.	100
Ph. and Rea. R.	100¾	Adams Express	51½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅝	Wells, Fargo Exp.	31
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	90⅝	U. S. Express Co.	48
Chi. and N.W. com	90⅝	Tennessee 6s, new	73½
Chi. and N.W. pref.	97	Gold	137⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	108¾	Market steady.	
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	116¾		

"THE WICKEDEST MAN."

He Appears in a New Character.

In the Tombs Police Court, says the New York *Tribune* of this morning, before Justice Dowling, on Saturday, Captain Thorne of the Fourth Precinct Police arranged John Allen, the "Wickedest Man in New York," and his wife, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 304 Water street, and also brought into Court Margaret Ware, Ann Riley, Charlotte Ferry, Mary Kearney, and Thomas Cleveland, alias "Boston Tom," whom they found in Allen's place. The arrests were made at the instigation of Benjamin Swan, who testified that John Allen and his wife kept a disorderly house, and a resort for thieves, gamblers, and disreputable persons. Swan said that while passing down Water street on Friday evening he was invited to John Allen's house by a woman whom he met on the street, Margaret Ware by name; that he gave Mrs. Allen $5 to pay for the drinks, and that during the night Margaret stole $15 more from his pantalcons pocket. On being taken before the Court, the following conversation occurred:—Justice to Captain Thorne—"How do you know that he keeps a disorderly house, Captain?" Captain—"I take it on the testimony of this man, who has been robbed there." Justice—"Yes, but you must have stronger testimony than that. The law says that it requires more than one act to constitute a disorderly place." Captain—"I have policemen here to prove that it is disorderly." Justice—"Allen, what do you say to this charge?" Allen—"Your Honor, during the past six weeks I have done no business. My house has been used all the time for prayer-meetings." Justice—"What about the robbery of this man?" Allen—"I have nothing to say about it, for I was not at home last night. If no charge is made, I promise to have nothing to do with politics." Justice—"Do you mean to say that politics had anything to do with your arrest?" Allen—"I don't say anything at all about it, your Honor." Justice—"Then why do you hint at it?" Allen—"I will promise not to interfere one way or the other, if I am allowed to go." Officer Finn then made an affidavit against Allen, charging him with keeping a disorderly house. The magistrate required him to give bail in $500 to answer before the Court of Special Sessions. Daniel Creeden, of No. 140 Worth street, entered into the requisite bond, and Allen was released from custody. Mrs. Allen and all the girls, except Margaret Ware, were discharged, and left the Court well pleased with the final disposition of the case.

POINT BREEZE PARK RACES.
POINT BREEZE PARK.
A Grand Exhibition or Fair Day,
For the Benefit of the
IMPROVEMENT FUND,
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT.
In addition to the extensive accommodations of the Club House and Billiard Buildings for families, the New Amphitheatre Stand, capable of seating 1800 persons, will be opened for the occasion.
Omnibuses and other conveyances will leave Broad and Walnut and Broad and Prime streets, commencing at 11 A. M.
Restaurant under charge of Mr. Proskauer.
Birgfeld's full Band is engaged.
Single admission tickets, $1.
Admission Tickets, including ladies, $2, Programme Books accompanying. 10 19 2t

POINT BREEZE PARK.
The Grand Exhibition or Fair Day
Will take place on
WEDNESDAY NEXT.
See Programme Books. 10 19 2t

WOOD HANGINGS.
THE MAGNIFICENT NEW ROOMS
OF THE
WOOD HANGING COMPANY,
No. 1111 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now open, where they are prepared to respond to all orders at the shortest notice. The public are invited to call and examine the beautiful effects of WOOD HANGING in
WALL DECORATIONS,
And get correct and reliable information in reference to its adaptation, cost, and all particulars respecting the same. 8 3 mwf1mrp

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers, 7 10mwf

FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

President Johnson's Denial—He is not a Candidate for Seymour's Position—The Seizure of Arms at Memphis.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.

The President

yesterday sent for the Agent of the Associated Press, and to-day a statement appears through that source denying that the President had any idea of being a candidate on the Democratic ticket, provided Seymour were thrown overboard. This was evidently an afterthought with Johnson, for "Warden," who telegraphs directly from the White House to partisan newspapers, used Johnson's name several times last week, as a feeler, and in his despatches to-day forcibly argues that the Democrats ought to change their candidates. He would not dare take this ground in opposition to the President. The Associated Press despatches probably represent Johnson's ideas before dinner, and Warden's the sentiments of his patron after dinner. This is the interpretation put upon these conflicting statements here. It is notorious that Johnson was highly elated with the proposed withdrawal, and would have gone on the ticket, but finding the principal leaders of the party averse to change, he now denies that he ever encouraged it.

The Intelligencer

to-day, in a labored editorial, tries to prove that the contest which has just terminated in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, is a defeat of radicalism. It still favors a change of candidates for the Democracy.

Postmaster-General Randall

has gone to New York to consult Democratic leaders there in regard to withdrawing Seymour and Blair. This idea has not been abandoned.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Treasury Department Defaulters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—A despatch was received this morning at the Treasury Department announcing the arrest at Richmond yesterday, by a special agent of the Treasury, of E. B. Olmstead, the defaulting pay clerk of the Post Office Department. He will be brought to this city to night.

The Arms

recently captured in the Mississippi river were, it is known to the War Department, privately purchased by the Governor of Arkansas and United States Senator McDonald. They expected the Legislature would appropriate the necessary amount of money to buy the arms from them. The Governor's telegram to the Secretary of War, stating that he is satisfied that armed resistance to the laws is contemplated, occasions much comment among prominent officials, who say they cannot understand why he should entertain such fears, as he himself states that the arms were thrown overboard by the captors.

The Queen of Madagascar

has presented to the Government some beautifully wrought and variously colored fabrics of heavy silk and other materials, probably intended for table or bed spreads. She also sends a silver plated coffee urn, but this is of inferior workmanship.

FROM OHIO.

A Democratic Congressman Arrested for Issuing Fraudulent Naturalization Papers.

SANDUSKY, Oct. 19.—A warrant was issued on Saturday by the United States District Court of Northern Ohio, for the arrest of Hon. E. F. Dickinson, of Fremont, Democratic Congressman elect from the Ninth District, on a charge is issuing fraudulent naturalization papers to secure his own election. He will be taken to Cleveland to-day for examination. J. H. McArdle, Dickinson's Chairman of the Sandusky County Democratic Committee, was arrested yesterday at Fremont by the United States Marshal on a similar process, for complicity in the same fraud, Dickinson being summoned as a witness against him.

Supposed Murder.

BUFFALO, Oct. 19.—The body of an unknown man, supposed to be a passenger by one of the Lake steamers, was found this morning in the slip near the Niagara Elevator. The man has evidently been murdered. There were two gashes made by a hatchet in his forehead, and one on the back of his head. His arms were pinioned and pockets turned inside out. Deceased is apparently about 25 years of age. He has black curly hair, moustache, and goatee trimmed close.

From Canada.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 19.—The steamer Silver Spray dragged her anchor on Saturday, and went ashore near the Lighthouse on Chantry island. She is supposed to be badly damaged.

MONTREAL, Oct. 19.—The water in the St. Lawrence river is unusually low. The steamer Spartan, on her eastward trip, struck on the Long Sault Rapids, but sustained no damage.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—Cotton quiet at 25½@25¾c. Flour dull and declined 5@10c; sales of 5300 barrels State at $6 30@8 20; Ohio at $7 60@9 20; Western at $6 90@8 15; Southern at $8 40@13 50; California at $7 90@10 60. Wheat dull. Corn easier; sales of 36 000 bush. at $1 13@1 16½. Oats firmer; sales of 26,000 bush. at 75. Beef quiet. Pork dull at $28 87½. Lard dull at 19@19¾c. Whisky quiet.

New York Stock Quotations, 3 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128¾	Toledo & Wab.	67
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Mil. & St. P. com.	100
Phil. and Rea. R.	100¾	Adam Express Co	51½
Mich. S and N. I. R.	90⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co	31
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90⅞	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N.W. com	96⅝	Penn. 6s, new	73½
Chic and N. W. prf.	97	Gold	137⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	108	Market steady.	
Pitts. F.W. and Chi.	116¾		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Pa 6s, 3 series	108½	100 sh Read	49 81
$1000 Leh 6s gold	93½	200 do	49¾
6 sh C & Am R. 55	130	100 do	49¾
100 sh Leh Nav	27	100 do	49¾
9 sh Phil & E	26¾	100 do	49¾
100 sh Penna R	57	1000 do	50
100 do	57	1000 do	50
10 do	57	100 do	50
100 sh N Y & M	85½	100 do	50
200 do	85½	100 do	50½
100 sh Big Mt	8¾	100 do	50½
200 do	7	200 do	50½
100 sh Cata Pf	34½	200 do	50½
100 do	34¾	150 do	50½

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65, r	107	100 sh Sch Nv Pf	21¾
$1000 City 6s, New	103¾	400 sh Shamok C	7
7 sh C & Am	130	50 sh Reading	50½
9 sh Phila Bk	168	27 do	50½
10 sh Penna R	57	50 do	50½
850 sh New Creek	¾	12 do	50½
20 sh Mech Bk	33½	200 do	50½
11 do	33½	200 do	50½
5 sh Norrist'n	67½	100 do	50½
100 sh Cata Pf	34¾	200 do	50½
100 do	34¾		

A RECEPTION.—This morning the Howard Fire Company of Charlestown, Mass., now on a visit to this city, was tendered the honor of a formal reception in Independence Hall,

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS

The Future of the Spanish Republic—A Fenian Deputation Refused a Hearing—Affairs at Washington.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

Refusal to Receive a Fenian Deputation.

DUBLIN, Oct. 19.—The Marquis of Abercorn has refused to receive a Limerick deputation in favor of the Fenian prisoners.

The Future Form of the Spanish Government.

MADRID, Oct. 19.—The Junta has issued an address on the subject of the future form of the Spanish Government. The address says that it will be the duty of the Cortes only to decide what form of government shall be established, but that all the people will have a right to express their opinions. Olozaga has declared in favor of a monarchy, and is supported by Serrano and Topete. The unionists and democrats are willing to accept a monarchy or republic, if decided by universal suffrage.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Situation in the Southwest.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—The President has, under advisement the telegraphic despatch from the Governor of Arkansas in relation to the destruction of arms, and asking for troops in case of an outbreak.

Obituary.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 19.—Nathan Hedge, a prominent merchant, is dead.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 19.—Ex-Chief Justice Staples died here to-day.

New York Stock Quotations—4 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning & Davis, Stock Brokers, No. 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	128⅜	Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	116
N. Y. and E. R.	48¾	Tol. & Wabash R.	67
Ph. and Rea. R.	100¾	Mil. and St. P. com	100
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	90⅝	Adams Express Co.	51½
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90⅞	Wells, Fargo	31
Chi. and N. W. com	96½	U. S. Express	48
Chi. and N. W. pref.	96½	Tennessee 6s	73
Chi. and R. I. R.	107⅞	Gold	137
Market steady.			

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
CLOTH HOUSE
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS,
THE BEST MAKES OF CLOTHS,
THE FINEST GRADES OF COATINGS,
THE NEWEST STYLES OF CASSIMERES,
FOREIGN CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
DOMESTIC CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,
GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR,
GOODS FOR BOYS' WEAR,
LADIES' CLOTHS IN EVERY STYLE,
VELVETEENS OF ALL COLORS.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET
1t PHILADELPHIA.

W. T. SNODGRASS & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTH STORE
No. 34 South SECOND Street.
EXTENSIVE STOCK
AND EVERY VARIETY FOR
LADIES' WEAR,
MEN'S WEAR, and
BOYS' WEAR
9 24 1mrp

COATINGS! COATINGS!
JAMES & LEE,
NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF
FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,
TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 20m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.
WALL PAPERS.
WE ARE NOW RETAILING OUR
IMMENSE STOCK
OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
FOR HALLS, PARLORS, Etc.
NEW GOODS constantly coming in, and first-class workmen sent to any part of the country.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Corner of FOURTH and MARKET
9 4 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.